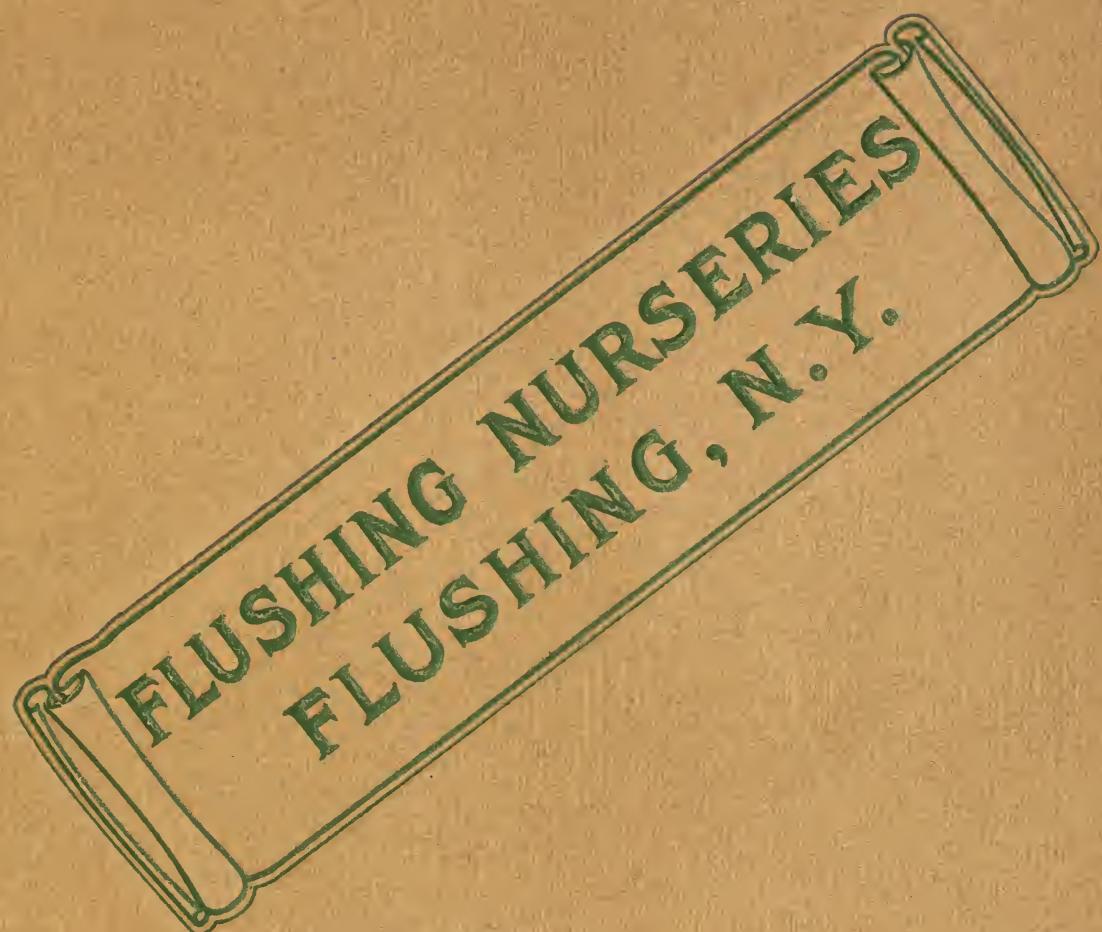
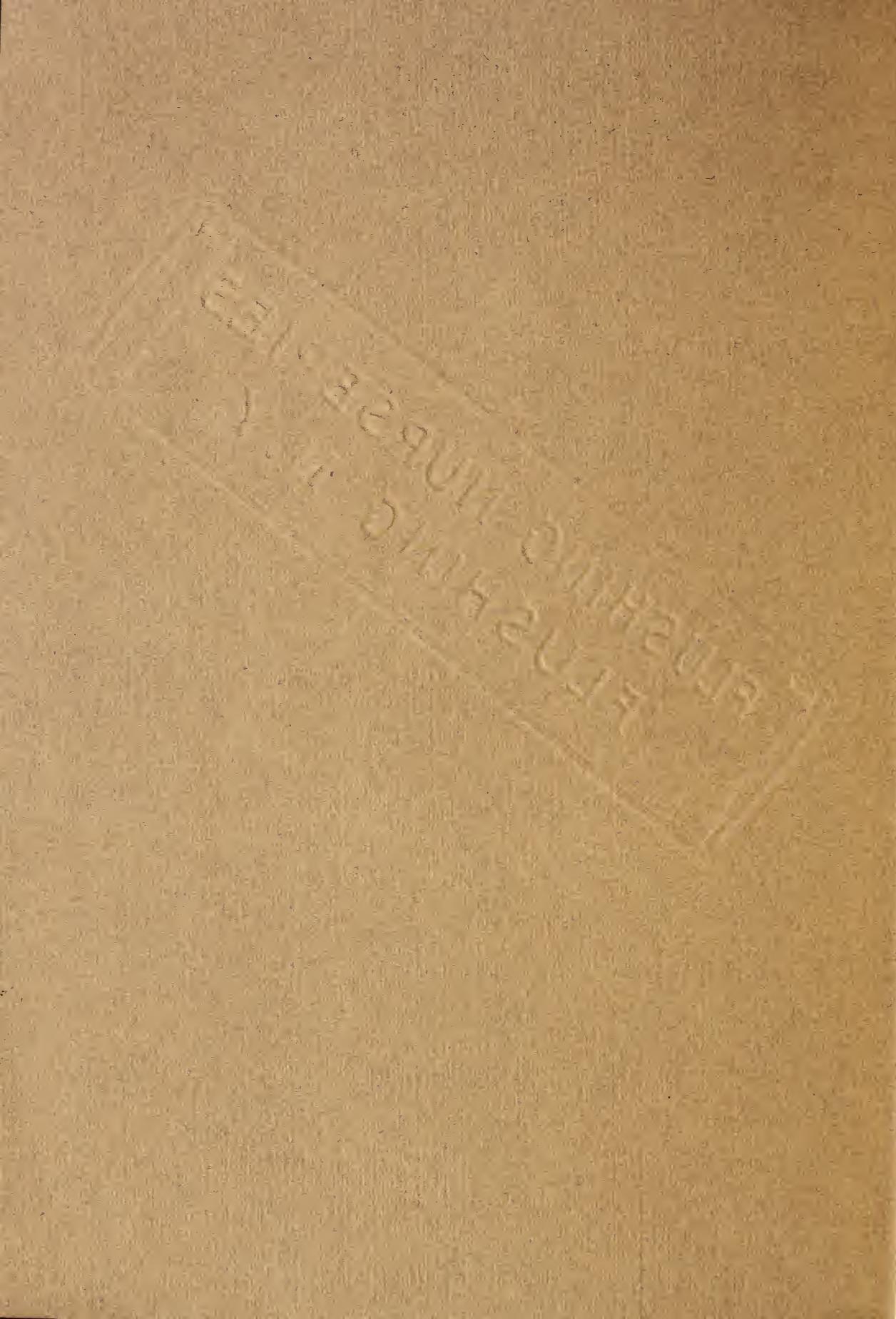


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

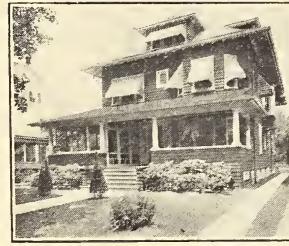








Landscape Gardeners
Architects
Engineers

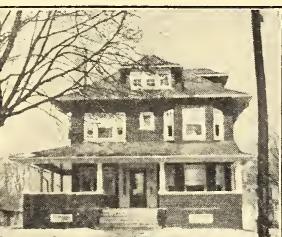


Flushing Nurseries

(Incorporated)



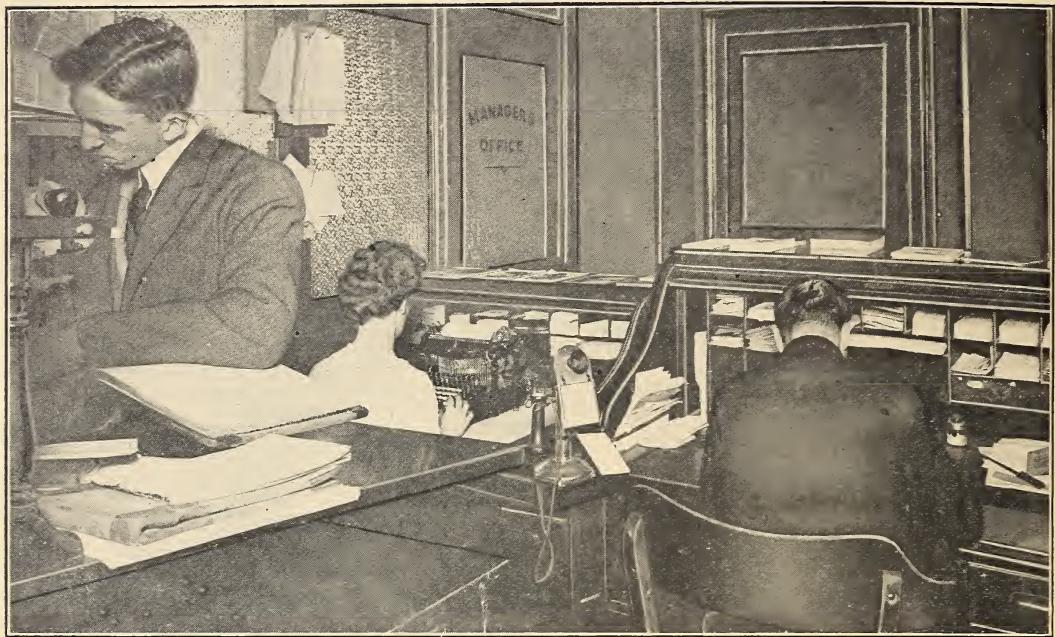
Flushing, N. Y.



Nurserymen
Growers
Importers



FLUSHING NURSERIES?



A Corner of Our Business Office

IN presenting our new catalog, do not think we are egotists if we review some of our achievements of the past ten years. The engravings here contained are but mute testimony and cannot possibly give an idea of the study that resulted in such pleasing landscapes.

Those who deal with us have the satisfaction of knowing that they are dealing with men who understand their business thoroughly. Our General Manager has been a student of horticultural and landscape ideas for the past twenty-three years, and in landscape work he has achieved great success.

We are now doing the largest landscape business on Long Island, and we are fortunate in having a man to guide the work, who has had the training, the practical experience, from the propagators bench through all stages of hardy plant culture, meaning as it does, a thorough knowledge of plant life made thorough by disappointments as well as successes, for in no branch of endeavor is the uncertainty of success so well demonstrated, as it is in that elusive and fascinating study. It is not well to trust the plant planning of your grounds to those whose knowledge has probably been gained by the perusal of literature from the pens of amateurs or their perfunctory occupation in a flower shop.

Our stock consists of over 500,000 Hardy Trees, Vines, Shrubs and Evergreens, grown as only long experience and constant observation can grow them; thereby giving to the client, a plant root and branch that is as near perfection as nature, under scientific guidance can give.

Our Nurseries are located in about the geographical center of the greater city of New York, and seventeen minutes from Pennsylvania Terminal, Manhattan, to Flushing. Visitors are always welcome and those coming by automobile will find excellent roads. Those who come by train, take the Jamaica Trolley from either Main or Bridge Stations and get off at the North Hempstead Turnpike. Our Nurseries are just three minutes' walk from the trolley line. Those coming by way of Jamaica, take the Flushing Trolley to North Hempstead Turnpike.

We have just completed a large packing house and storage cellar, where plants are most carefully packed for shipment to all parts of the world.

Considering the totality of the Flushing Nurseries purchasing advantages:

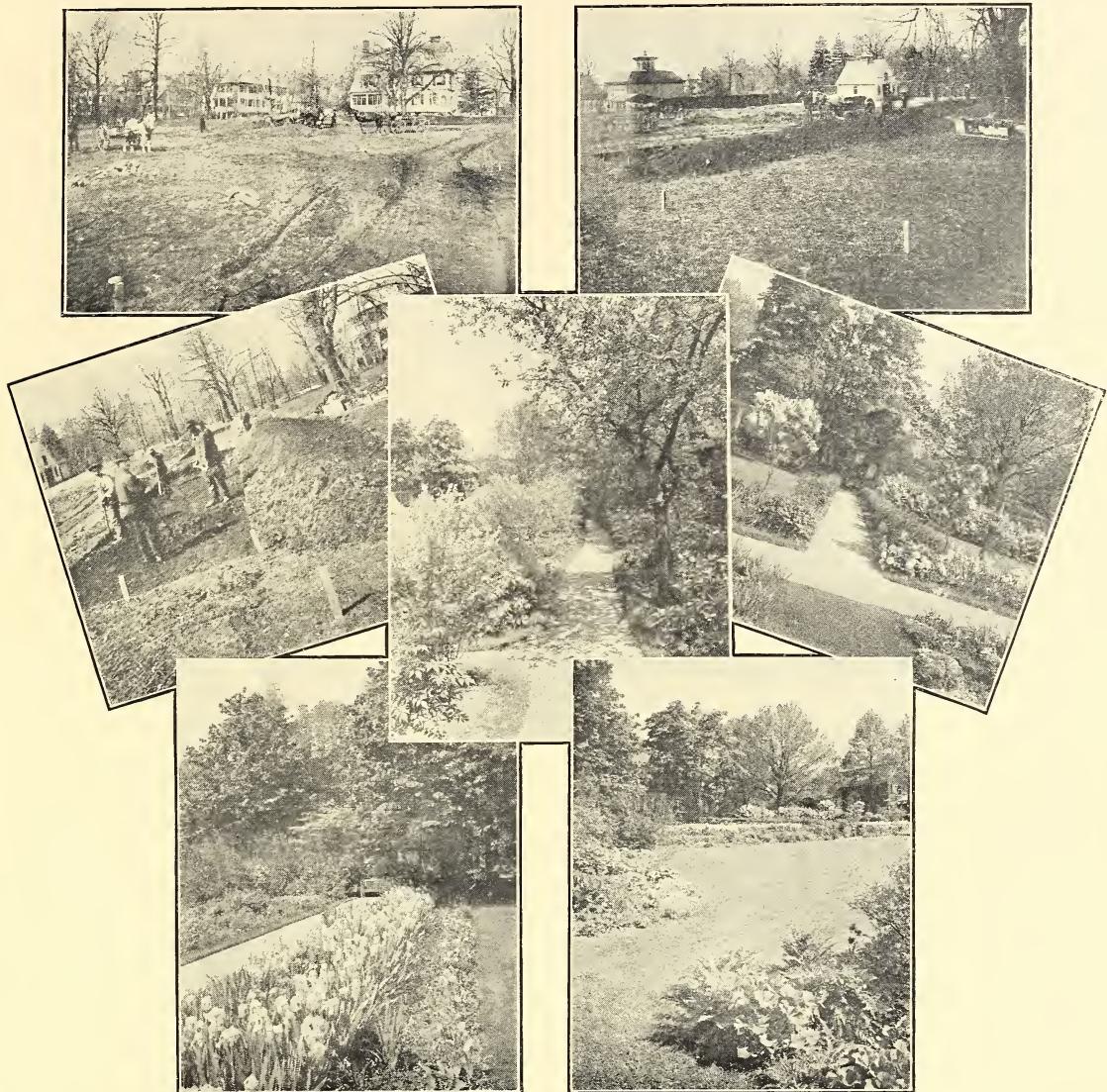
There is its size, which gives you exceptional range in selection of many varieties of plants.

There is an elasticity of service, which insures you prompt and accurate accommodations.

There is its location, which is central, and of easy access.

There is the far more practical consideration of enjoying these advantages without paying any higher fee than you would probably pay elsewhere without them.

FLUSHING NURSERIES



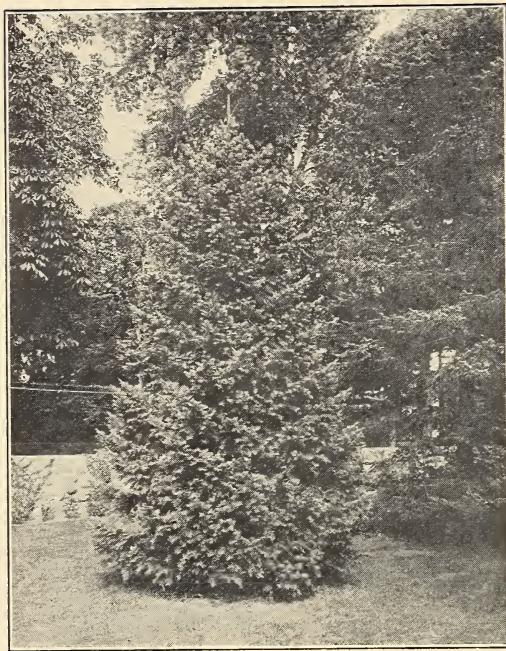
The Raw Material and Finished Product

A WARNING TO THE PUBLIC

The products and the landscape work of the Flushing Nurseries have such a wide reputation that some agents have been led to stultify themselves, and mislead the public by trading on the popularity of our name.

We employ no agents, thereby giving to our clientele the middle man's profit. All communications to receive prompt attention should be addressed to the company.

New and Rare Evergreens and Conifers



Abies, Veitchii

ABIES. Fir

Arizonica (the Cork Fir). Of blue foliage.
concolor (Concolor Spruce). One of the hardiest and beautiful evergreens. Tree a graceful, stately habit. Large, broad, silvery green foliage. A rare and exceedingly choice variety.

Douglasii (Pseudotsuga).

glaucia (Colorado var.). Of compact habit; foliage very glaucous.

nobilis glauca. Beautiful variety; foliage blue.

Normanniana (Nordmann's Silver Fir). Medium in size, but of symmetrical form and majestic growth. Horizontal branches, with large, massive, dark green foliage, glaucous underneath, producing a rich effect.

Veitchii (Veitch's Silver Fir). A very rare and beautiful species, partaking of the character of Noblis and Normanniana.

BIOTA. Chinese Arborvitae

Orientalis. Dense, pyramidal little trees with fresh green foliage.

compacta. Low, very compact form; bright green foliage.

CEDRUS. Cedar

Atlantica glauca. One of the most beautiful evergreens. Upright growth, but low branched and of compact habit, with solid foliage entirely covering the branches. Leaves very fine and of a delicate steel-blue tint. Very rare.

CRYPTOMARIA

Japonica Lobbi. A fine novelty, of slender habit; leaves deep green, changing to russet in fall; perfectly hardy.

CUPRESSUS. Cypress

Triumph of Boskoop. A beautiful variety, distinguished by its strong and outstanding foliage.

JUNIPERUS. Juniper

Chinensis (Chinese Juniper). One of the most desirable, forming a handsome, dense shrub, with branches somewhat pendulous and dark green foliage.

argenteo-variegata. A beautiful variegated variety; in which numerous sprays of white are prettily interspersed among the dark green foliage.

—procumbens. A trailing form of Chinensis. Particularly well adapted for covering banks and for bordering.

Hibernica (Irish Juniper). A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense, conical outline.

Sabina (Compact Savin Juniper). Low, trailing habit, and fine for massing.



Cedrus

prostrata. Dull shining green leaves. Makes a very pleasing effect when planted on terraces; also used for covering rocks and bare, sunny exposed positions where other plants will not grow.

tripartita. Rather prickly foliage; robust habit.

Virginiana (The Common Red Cedar). Of medium, compact growth; varies considerably in habit and color of foliage; leaves a bright green.

Virginiana Cannaertii. Pyramidal, compact habit; silvery foliage.

Virginiana glauca (Silver Red Cedar). Fine vigorous grower; cone shaped and having a peculiar whitish color.

globosa (Globe-shaped Juniper).

Schottii. A fine hardy evergreen of columnar habit; foliage light green and feathery.

Phitzeriana. Very distinct, being of striking graceful habit; the color bright silvery green; perfectly hardy.

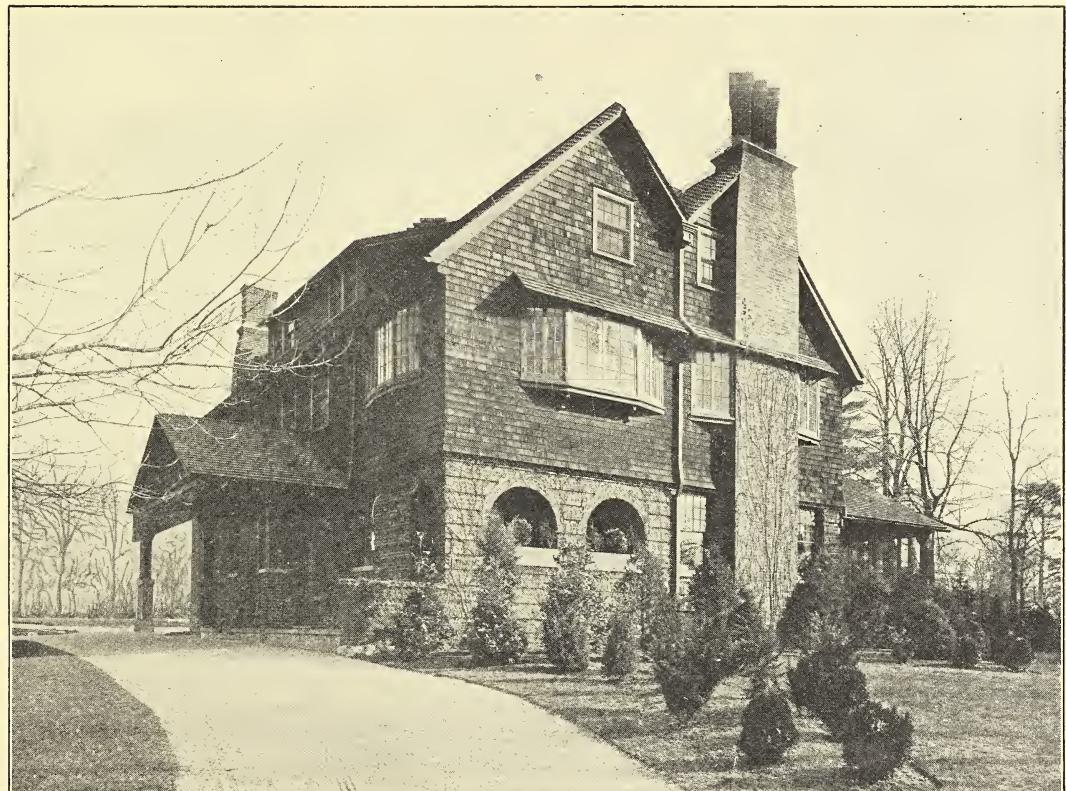
LARIX. Larch

Europea (European Larch). The common variety. A rapid grower, of pyramidal shape, with small drooping branches.

Kaempferi. From Japan. Foliage light green, turning to a golden yellow in fall. Narrow, pyramidal shape, the bluish green foliage is larger than the preceding.



Cryptomaria, Japonica Lobbi



An Evergreen Planting Just Completed

FLUSHING NURSERIES

Leptolepsis (Money Pine of Japan). Most vigorous grower of all the Larches; slender, dark yellowish ash-colored branches; rich green foliage.

PICEA. Spruce

Alba (White Spruce). Fine, compact, pyramidal form, moderate growth; foliage silvery-gray and light colored. Suited to the seashore. A valuable evergreen.

Alcockiana. Foliage light blue beneath and dark green above; of pyramidal and moderate growth.

Excelsa (Norway Spruce). Leaves dark green; very handsome; of pyramidal, lofty appearance.

Excelsa aurea (Golden Norway Spruce).

compacta (Compact Spruce). Dense and distinct; foliage light green.

invera (Pendulous-branched Spruce). A pendulous variety of the Norway Spruce, but with lighter foliage. Very irregular and odd in shape.

pumila. Dwarf grower; very pretty.

Remontii. A dwarf form slightly inclined to fastigate shape; compact and hardy.

Omorika. Handsome tree and rather slow growth, forming a dense and narrow pyramid; very hardy.

Orientalis (Oriental Spruce). Dark, shining green foliage. A very graceful Spruce of slow growth.



Picea Pungens Glauca pendula

Polita (Tiger's Tail Spruce). Pointed light green; rigid spiny leaves; distinct and hardy.

Pungens (Colorado Spruce). Leaves bluish green to silvery white or rarely dull green.

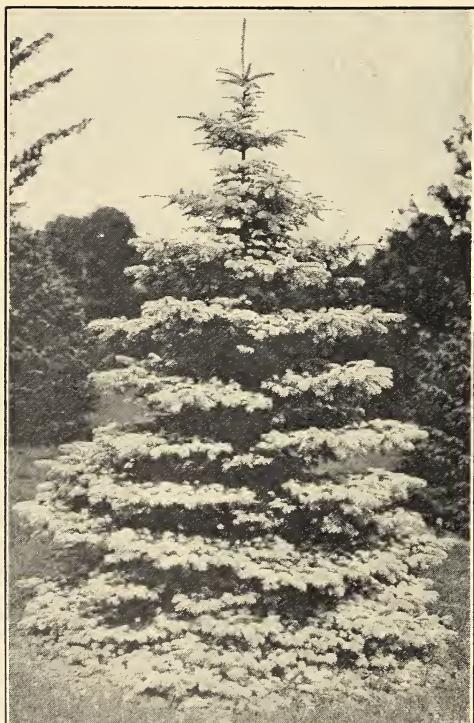
Pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). Grafted from selected specimens only.

Kosteri. This is the most remarkable and conspicuous of all the conifers for ornamental planting. Owing to its magnificent, vivid bluish coloring, it constantly attracts the attention of all lovers of the beautiful. Being perfectly hardy in any climate, it can be planted without reserve.

pendula (Weeping Blue Spruce). A very graceful weeping form of the popular and well-known *Picea pungens glauca* *Kosteri*. Has the same charming color characteristics, and every branch is distinctly pendulous. It is decidedly ornamental, and will be invaluable as a specimen tree for the lawn, where it should be planted in the most prominent and conspicuous position.

PINUS. Pine

Austriaca (Austrian Pine). A robust, stately tree of rapid growth, and very hardy. Stiff long, dark green leaves. These varieties we have grown special, and transplanted several times in order to obtain fibrous roots. The growth is compact, obtained by this special culture.



Colorado Spruce

FLUSHING NURSERIES.

Cembra (Swiss Stone Pine). Short-branched, forming a narrow, dense pyramid. Very hardy.

Excelsa (Lofty Bhotan Pine). One of the most beautiful and valuable of hardy evergreen. Long, rich, silver foliage, gracefully pendulous. Rare.

Mughus (Dwarf Mugho Pine). Distinct; resembles the preceding, but of more compact and prostrate habit; very ornamental and hardy.

Strobus (White Pine). One of the best native Pines; pale, light green foliage. Hardy and valuable.

Sylvestris (Scotch Pine or Fir). Of rapid growth, with strong branches and short, stiff, bluish green foliage.

RETINOSPORA. Japanese Cedars

Filicoides. Short, dense, frond-like branchlets. Very peculiar and rare.

Filifera. Thread-branched, drooping branches, bright green, very pretty.

Tilifera aurea. Dwarf, golden thread branched, a beautiful variety.

Obtusa. Dark foliage; compact growth.

gracilis. Graceful tree; foliage bright clear green.

aurea. Very graceful, golden-yellow when young.

nana. Very dwarf; seldom attains a height of 3 feet.

aurea. Rich, bronze-yellow leaves.

Pisifera (Sawara Cypress). Branches horizontal, with leaves feathery green above, whitish lines beneath.

aurea. Golden feathery foliage; one of the most exquisite.

Plumosa. Graceful habit and delicate, glaucous foliage, of dense conical habit.

aurea. Golden-foliage. The most popular of all ornamental evergreens.

veitchii. Light bluish green foliage; very dense growth.



Retinospora—View in Nursery



Retinospora, Squarosa Veitchii

SCIDAPITYS. Japanese Umbrella Pine

Verticillata. Very long leaves, much wider than those of other conifers, shining green above and a line of whitish underneath. The horizontal branches and peculiar growth of the leaves in parasol-like whorls give the variety a distinct individuality.

TAXODIUM. Bald Cypress

Distichum. A beautiful, stately tree, with small, feathery, light green foliage; deciduous.

TAXUS. Yew

Baccata (English Yew). Bushy, dark foliage.

Cuspidata (Pointed Yew). Japanese variety of dense, bushy habit and dark green foliage.

capitata. The hardiest of all *Taxus*.

Repandens. This is the hardiest of all prostrate varieties, and will grow in almost any position. It is excellent for groupings and covering banks, being of a rich, dark-green color.

THUYA. Arborvitae

Occidentalis (Common American Arborvitae). The Common American Arborvitae is useful for hedging and screening and equally so for ornamentation.

conica densa. Slender branches, with bright colored leaves; conical form, dwarf.

erecta veridis. Narrow growth, with intense green foliage.

globosa. Round, compact form and dense foliage.

Hoveyii. Dwarf, globe shape.

pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitae). A most valuable, upright evergreen, of dense, compact habit. Foliage light green.

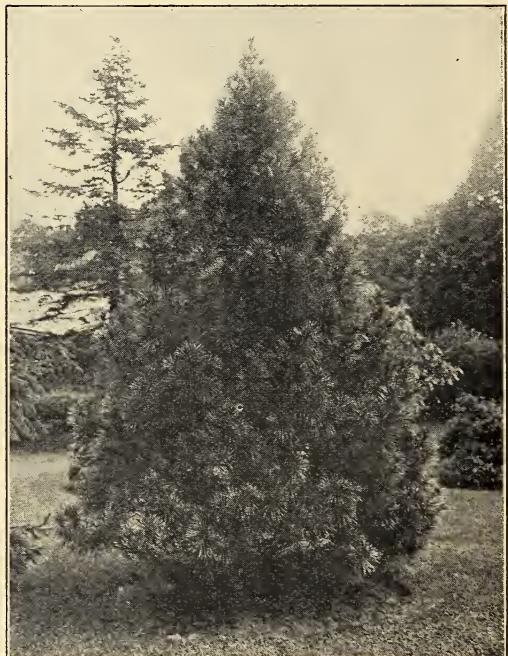
Siberica (Siberian Arborvitae). Large, bold foliage. Handsome and hardy.

spiralis. This is a very distinct variety, rich in appearance and color. Habit is erect and formal. The foliage is peculiarly twisted.

THUYOPSIS. Japanese Thuya

Dolobrata. Very beautiful; horizontal branches, slightly pendulous; flat leaves.

Standishii (Japan Arborvitae). A rare and valuable species, with massive pendulous habit.



Umbrella Pine



Ball Shaped California Privet

TSUGA. Hemlock Spruce

Canadensis (Common Hemlock). Transplanted trees. One of the most handsome and graceful evergreens; very valuable for hedging and for specimens.

Caroliniana (Carolina Hemlock). Of more compact habit than the common Hemlock and with darker green foliage.

Hookeriana (Hooker's California Spruce). A rare and beautiful hardy variety; pale blue-green foliage, thickly set on the branches.

Sargentii pendula. One of the choicest and most beautiful evergreens of permanent weeping habit. Compact, moderate growth and graceful, spray-like branches.

Sieboldi (Japanese Hemlock). Very handsome, graceful tree, with spreading, slender branches; glossy, rich, dark green foliage.

A LETTER FROM THE SOUTHLAND

EDGEWATER GROVE
on the St. John's River, near San Mateo, Fla.

RIX & SONS
Oranges, Grape Fruit and Garden Truck
Palatka, Fla., Dec. 9th, 1913

Flushing Nurseries, Inc., Flushing, N.Y.

Gentlemen:—The box of plants arrived last night. I never saw any plants so well packed, and they all were in first-class condition. Thanking you, I am, Most truly yours,
(Signed) ELLA M. RIX



Mixed Evergreens—View in Nursery

Hardy Evergreen Flowering Shrubs and Boxwood



Rhododendrons and Maples

RHODODENDRONS. Hardy Hybrids

- Abraham Lincoln.** Crimson, shaded magenta.
- Album elegans.** White; very large; tall grower.
- Atrosanguineum.** Crimson-scarlet.
- Boule de Neige.** Snow-white; dwarf grower.
- Caractacus.** Crimson, purple shaded, bushy grower.
- Chas. Dickens.** Red, shaded crimson.
- C. S. Sargent.** Splendid red.
- E. S. Rand.** Bright scarlet.
- Everestianum.** Pale lavender crimped.
- General Grant.** Crimson, shaded magenta.
- Grandiflorum.** Dark rose; beautiful.
- H. W. Sargent.** Red, shaded crimson; large truss.
- H. H. Hunnewell.** Dark, rich crimson.
- Kettledrum.** Very lively crimson.
- Rhododendron maximum.** Broad, bold foliage, admirably adapted for mass planting, late flowering, buds pink turning to white. We can supply this variety at special prices for carload lots.

RHODODENDRONS. Small Leaf Species

- Imbricatum.** Pink.
- Praecox.** Lilac.
- Punctatum.** Rose.



Rhododendrons

FLUSHING NURSERIES.

AZALEA. Evergreen

Amoena. Low growing, bushy, flowers bright rosy purple, foliage turns beautiful bronze color in autumn.

Hinodegiri. Bright scarlet.

ANDROMEDA

Catesbaei. Valuable for planting under trees.

Floribunda. A handsome dwarf evergreen, with rich dark foliage, with innumerable lily-of-the-valley like flowers; the first hardy plant to flower in the spring.

BOXWOOD

We have all sixes and shapes, from the small edging plant to the pyramidal and standard, six feet high.

COTONEASTER

Microphylla. Spreading habit with red berries in winter.

DAPHNE

Cneorum. An evergreen with narrow, glossy leaves and very fragrant pink flowers.

ILEX. Holly

Aquifolia (English Holly). Handsome, dark, glossy green foliage, red berries; must be protected in this locality during the winter.

Crenata (Japanese Holly). Rapid grower, small leaves, can be sheared into any shape like boxwood.

Macrophylla, with larger leaves than the above variety, black berries; harder than Crenata.

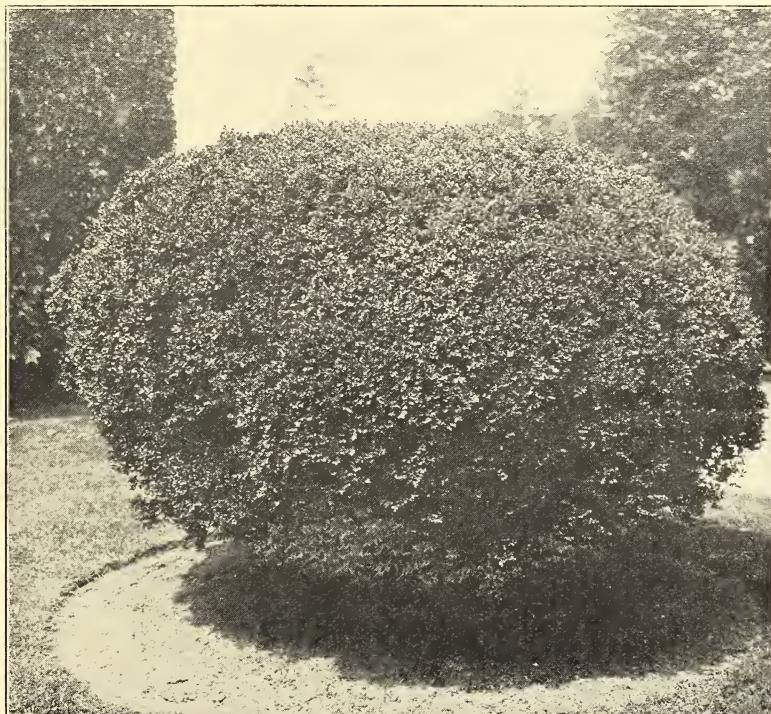
Opaca (American Holly). Shining green leaves, red berries, perfectly hardy, hard to transplant.

KALMIA

Latifolia (Mountain Laurel). One of the finest large leaf evergreens, either for individual planting or massing. Flowers exquisite, in great clusters.

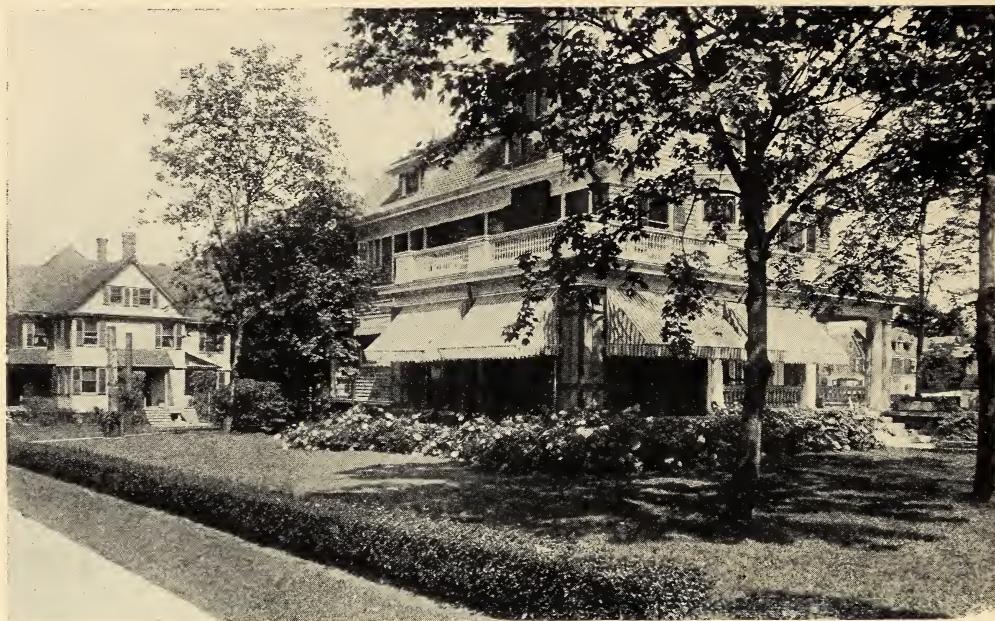
MAHONIA

Aquifolium (Holly-leaved Mahonia). A native species of medium size with purplish shining leaves, bright yellow flowers in May.



Boxwood

Flowering Shrubs



Hydrangea Grandiflora Close to Dwelling

ALTHEA. Rose of Sharon

Alba plena. Double white.

Boule de Feu. Double red.

Folis varigata. Variegated leaf variety.

Jeanne d'Arc. Double white.

Totusalbus. Single flowering, pure white; one of the best.

AMYGDALUS. Flowering Almond

Alba flore pleno. Double white.

Rosea plena. Double pink.

ARALIA

Japonica. Tall growing shrub or small growing tree, with very pinnate leaves, prickly stems, spikes of snow-white flowers in autumn.

AZALEA

Nudiflora. Native pink flowers in April and May.

Viscosa. Native, white flowers.

Pontica. Hardy Ghent, in the following named varieties.

Boquet de Flore. Salmon rose.

Coccinea speciosa. Clear orange red.

Davesii. White; extra sweet scented.

General Trauff. Blue rose with yellow.

Gloria Mundi. Clear orange.

Grandeur triomphant. Cherry rose.

Ignaea nova. Bright red.

Nancy Waterer. Clear yellow.

Pallas. Bright red.

Mollis. We have this specie in red, pink and yellow.

BERBERIS. Barberry

Thunbergii. A beautiful Japanese variety, dwarf, foliage small and dense; beautiful fall coloring; carries its bright red berries all winter until the foliage hides them the following season.

vulgaris (Common European). Yellow flowers in drooping racemes in early summer, followed in autumn by orange, scarlet fruit.

purpurea. Purple foliage variety.

CALYCANTHUS. Sweet-scented Shrub

Floridus (Carolina Allspice). Very sweet scented brown flowers.

CERCIS. Judas Tree

Japonica (Red Bud). Very showy, all branches and twigs are covered with a mass of small pink flowers before the leaves appear.

CHIONANTHUS. White Fringe

Virginica. A small growing tree or large shrub, large dark green foliage. Producing in June large number of showy racemes of pure white, feathery flowers.

CLETHRUM. Sweet Pepper-Bush

Alnifolia. An upright growing shrub with spikes of fragrant white flowers.

COMPTONIA. Sweet Fern

Asplenifolia. Dark green fern-like leaves.



Crateagus—Hawthorn

CORNUS. Dogwood

Mascula (Cornelian Cherry). Bright yellow flowers in spring.

Alba marginata. Variegated leaf.

Sanguinea. Well known red-branched dogwood.

Stolinifera aureum. Yellow twigged dogwood.

CRATEAGUS. Hawthorn

Alba plena. Double white flowering.

Rosea plena. Pink flowering.

Paul's Scarlet. Rich, brilliant scarlet flowers.

CYTISUS. Golden Chain

Laburnum. A dwarf tree with shining green leaves and racemes of yellow flowers which appear in early summer.

DIERVILLA. Weigela

Candida. Large growing, snow white flowers. Blooms all summer.

Eva Rathke. Dwarf; flowers brilliant scarlet. Blooms more or less all summer.

Lavallei. Large growing, handsome foliage, dark crimson flowers. Very rare.

Rosea. Compact grower; fine rose colored flowers covering the entire plant. One of the best.

ELEAGNUS. Oleaster

Longipes. Reddish brown twigs; foliage dark green above silvery, silvery underneath; scarlet edible fruit.

EUONYMUS. Strawberry Tree

Alatus. Very compact habit; magnificent scarlet autumn coloring.

EXOCHORDA. Pearl Bush

Grandiflora. A fine shrub, producing large white flowers in May.

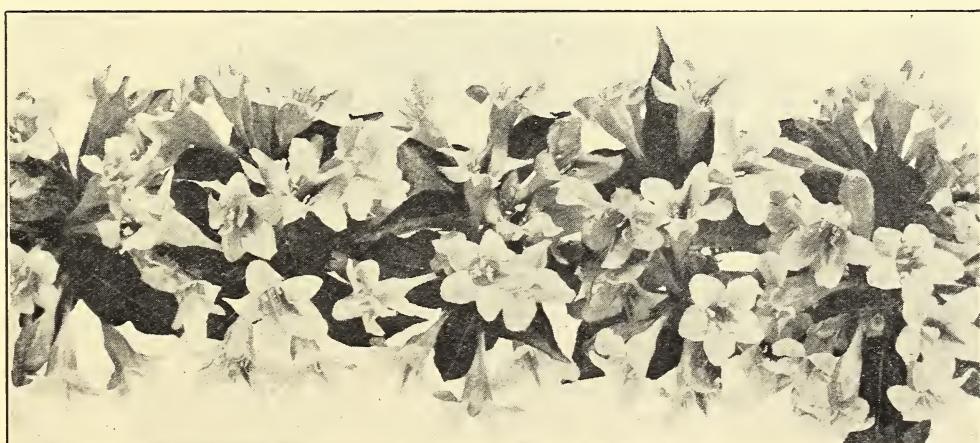
FORSYTHIA. Golden Bells

Fortunei. A mass of gold in April.

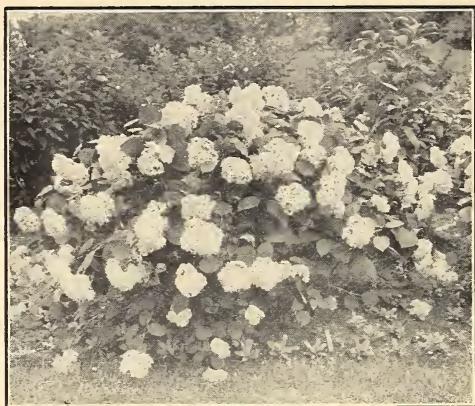
Suspensa. Weeping golden bell.

HYDRANGEA

Alba grandiflora. A new variety with large pure white flowers. Blooms from June late in August.



Diervilla—Weigela



Alba Grandiflora

paniculata. Panicles of single flowers on upright stalks.

grandiflora. One of the most attractive of hardy shrubs. It blooms in July when flowers are scarce; pure white changing to pink; can be cut and dried and kept indoors for a long period.

Tardiva. A late flowering form of *paniculata*.

Quercifolia (Oak Leaved). Beautiful foliage.

Hortensis (Japanese Hydrangea). Not quite hardy; needs protection during the winter. Blue flowers, fine for pot culture.

Otaska. Immense heads of either pink or blue flowers. This variety is extensively used for pots and tubs.

PLEX. Deciduous

Verticillata (Winter Berry). A very ornamental shrub, bright green foliage; its bright red berries remain on the branches until midwinter.

ITEA. Virginian Willow

Virginica. One of our prettiest dwarf shrubs; pure white flowers in June; autumn coloring of the foliage superb.

KERRIA. Globe Flower

Japonica. Green branched shrub; abundant yellow flowers from June to October. Does well in the shade.

flore pleno. Double flowering variety of the above.

KOLUTARIA. Varnish Tree

Paniculata. Very ornamental dwarf tree, with panicles of yellow flowers in July.

LAURUS. Spice Wood

Benzoin. A large shrub, with agreeable odor to the wood and leaves.

LIGUSTRUM. Privet

Amurensis. Oblong; glossy green leaves; half evergreen.

Ibota. Large growing, fragrant white flowers in great profusion; black berries all winter.

Ovalifolium (California Privet). The finest shrub ever introduced for formal hedge work.

aureo variegated. Golden variegated.

Regelianum. Splendid, dense growing, medium covered with white flowers, can be used any place; perfectly hardy.



California Privet

LONICERA. Bush Honeysuckle

Fragrantissima. A beautiful almost evergreen shrub, with graceful spreading habit; fragrant flowers which appear before the leaves.

Morrowi. Pure white flowers, bright red fruit. Very decorative.

Tartarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle). Pink flowers.

Tartarica alba. Creamy white flowers.

MYRICA. Bayberry

Cerifera (Wax Myrtle). A handsome, dense growing shrub with dark green foliage, thriving in the poorest soils.

FLUSHING NURSERIES.

PHILADELPHUS. Mock Orange

Coronarius. A well known and valuable sweet scented shrub.

aureus. Dwarf, compact. Golden foliage.

grandiflorus. Large growing; late flowers.

RHODOTYPUS

Kerroides. fine shrub, bearing conspicuous white flowers; most desirable.

RHUS. Sumach

Cotinus (Purple Fringe). The well known Smoke Tree; seed vessels reddish color in great profusion.

Glabra. Large growing shrub with smooth bark. Very effective in autumn with its crimson spikes and foliage.

Typhina (Staghorn). A small shrubby tree; fine for autumn foliage.

RIBUS. Flowering Currant

Aureum. Flowers yellow with pink stamens and sweet scented.

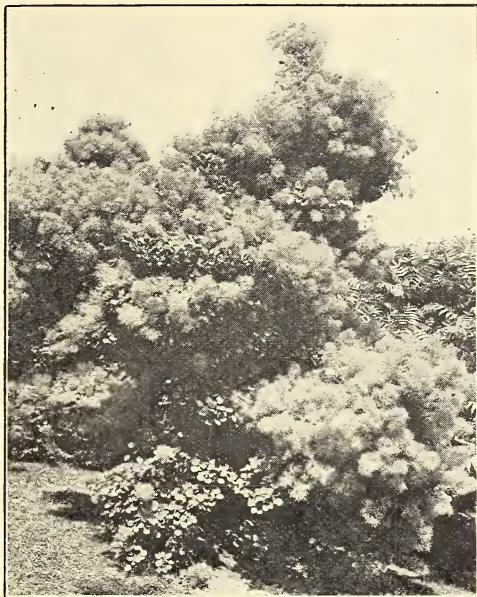
Sanguineum. Has bright pink flowers.

ROSEA. Rose

WE ISSUE A BOOKLET WITH LIST OF VARIETIES, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS. FREE ON REQUEST.

SAMBUCUS. Elder

Aureum. Bright golden foliage, much used for color effect.



Smoke Tree

An Artistic Entrance





Spirea, Van Houttei

SPIREA

Arguta. Medium growth, with clear white flowers covering the bush in early spring.

Bumalda. Dwarf; bearing numerous flat heads of pink flowers from June to October.

Antony Waterer. Flowers deep pink; the best all summer blooming hardy shrub in cultivation.

Prunifolia (Bridal Wreath). Handsome double white flowers all along the branches before the leaves appear.

Thunbergii. Dwarf; very graceful small light green foliage, white flowers cover the branches before the leaves expand.

Van Houttei. The best of all the Spireas. White flowers, the weight of which gives the shrub a more or less weeping effect.

STEPHANDEA

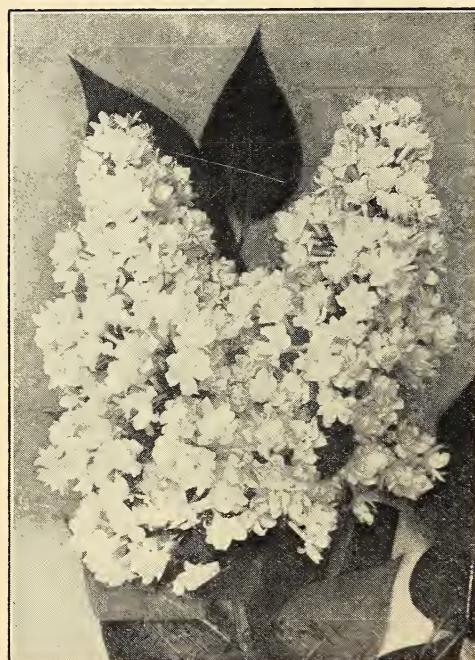
Fleuxosa. A graceful shrub of compact growth, with small leaves like the Hawthorn; twigs deep pink.

STYRAX

Japonica. A large growing shrub, beautiful habit and fine foliage; bell shaped white flowers. Very showy.

SYMPORICARPUS. Snowberry

Racemosus. Much valued for its white berries in autumn.



White Lilac

FLUSHING NURSERIES

SYRINGA. Lilac

Persica (Persian Lilac). A profuse and early blooming sort, bearing light purple flowers.

alba. Same habit and form as the preceding, but almost white flowers.

vulgaris (Common Purple Lilac). Known everywhere and valued for its abundant sweet scented flowers.

alba (Common White Lilac). White flowering variety; not so strong a grower as the purple.

Alphonse Lavalle. Very large panicle, beautiful blue, shaded violet.

Charles X. An old Lilac, but still in demand for its abundant large panicles of reddish-purple flowers.

Frau Bertha Dammann. Immense truss of pure white single flowers; one of the best.

Madam Lemoine. Superb double white.

Marie Le Graye. Large panicles of large white flowers.

President Grevy. A beautiful blue; individual flowers very double and very large; the panicle is magnificent; one of the finest Lilacs.

Souvenir de Louis Spath. The most distinct and beautiful of all the Lilaes; panicles immense and very compact; flowers very large, deep purplish red.

TAMARIX. Tamarisk

Africana. Strong, slender growing, irregular shrubs, with feathery foliage and small, delicate flowers, borne profusely on gracefully bending branches.

Gallica. Foliage fine and feathery, on long, slender branches that are covered their entire length with bright pink, plume-like flowers.

Indica. Pink flowers in long, slender racemes; dull green foliage.

Odessana. This is an improvement on Africana, having longer racemes of flowers.

Tetrandra. Strong, slender-growing, irregular shrubs, with feathery foliage and small, delicate flowers, borne profusely on gracefully bending branches; pink flowers in summer.

VIBURNUM. Snowballs

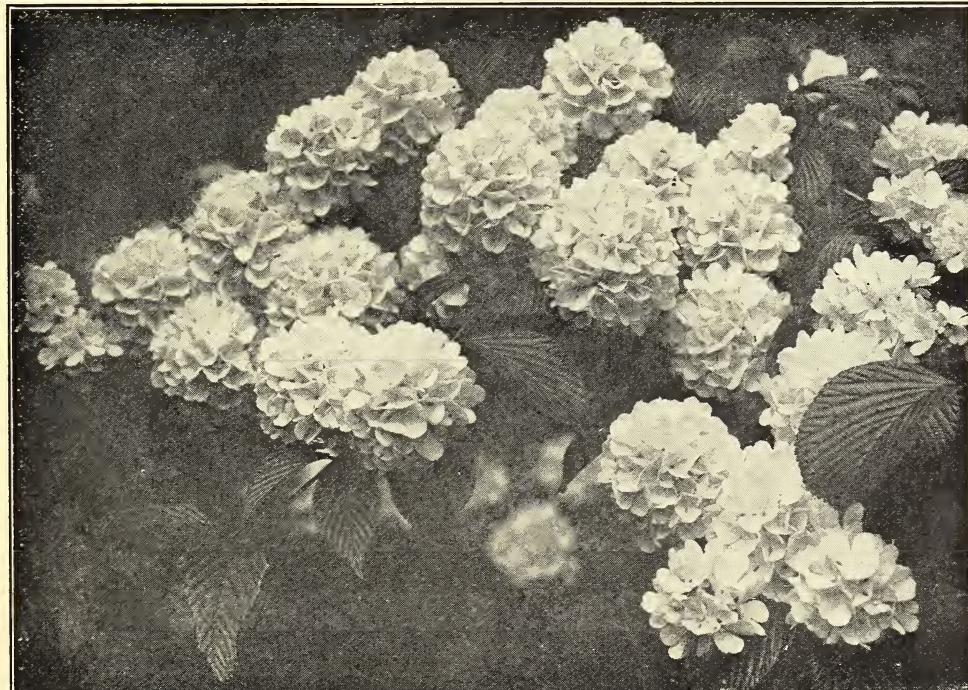
Cassinoides. Rich green leaves and white flowers in June; attractive, dark red berries in fall.

Dentatum. Curious dentated leaves and greenish white flowers; pretty berries in autumn.

Opulus. Ornamental and useful.

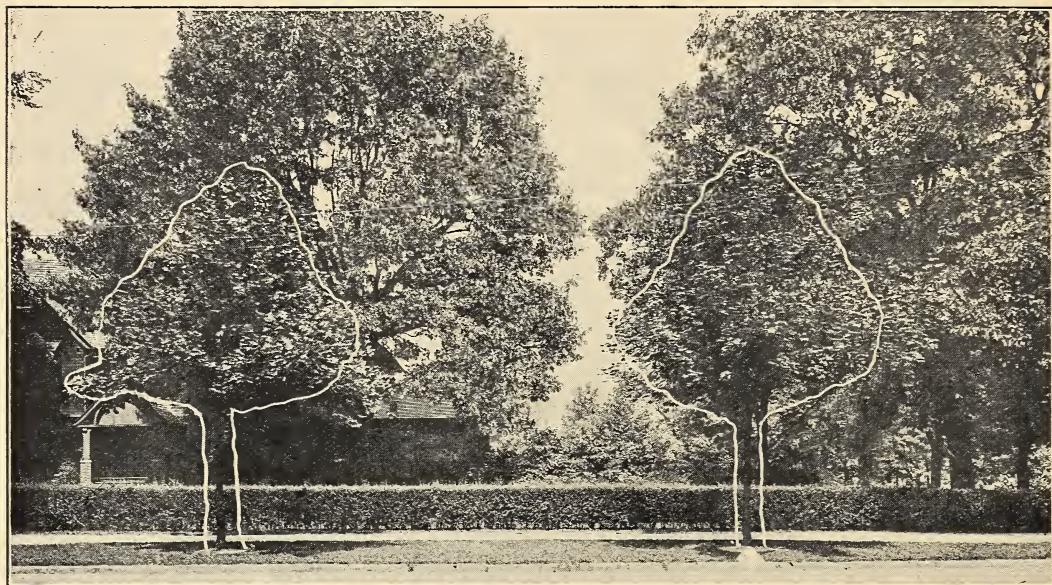
sterilis. Clusters of pure white flowers.

Plicatum (Japanese Snowball). Very handsome, with white flowers; most beautiful and useful of all.



Viburnum, Plicatum Japanese Snowball

Deciduous Trees



Norway Maple

The one to the left was six inches in diameter when planted. The one to the right was two inches in diameter when planted. Both planted at same time. Does it pay to plant large trees?



Treatment for Garden Steps

ACER. Maple

Campestre (English Cork Maple). A small, round-headed tree, having a peculiar corky bark.

Colchicum rubrum (From Japan). Young growth of wood and foliage bright crimson.

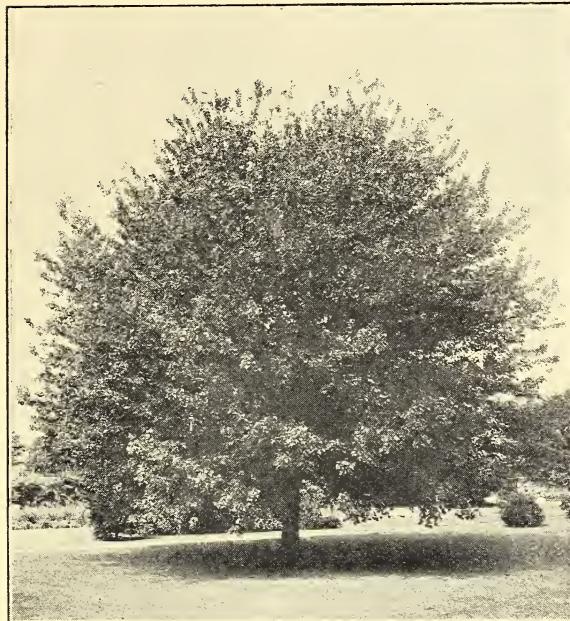
Daycarpum (Silver Maple). Large size, hardy and easily transplanted.

Wier's slacinata (Cut-leaf Silver Maple). Weeping form of Silver Maple with deeply cut leaves.

Negundo (Ash-leaf Maple). Will grow in most any soil.

Plantanoides (Norway Maple). A large, round-headed, handsome tree. The best tree for street planting on Long Island.

Plantanoides Schwedleri (Purple-leaf Norway Maple). Foliage bright crimson in early spring; of vigorous habit.



Scarlet Maple

Pseudo-platanus (Sycamore Maple). A well known and valuable tree for sea side planting.

Rubrum (Scarlet Maple). Slow growing. One of the best native trees, thriving everywhere, but particularly in damp soil; beautiful red blossoms in spring and a most beautiful scarlet coloring of the foliage in autumn.

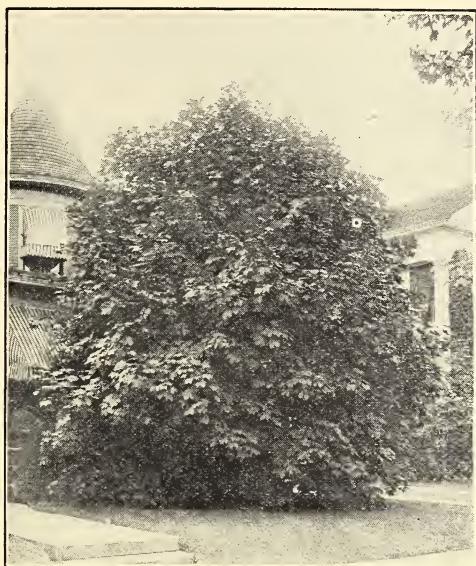
Dissectum Atropurpureum. A purple leaf variety of the above.

Saccharum (Sugar Maple). A handsome, symmetrical tree. Finely colored foliage in autumn.

Tartaricum Ginnala (Tartarian Maple). A dwarf tree with divided leaves; good for massing or as a specimen on a small lawn.

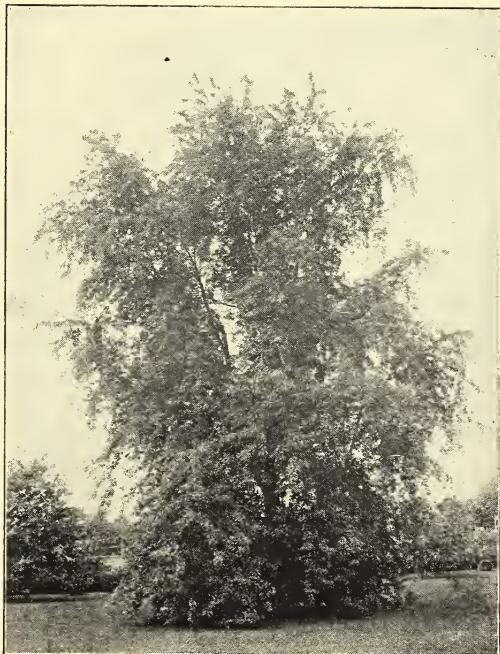
ACER JAPONICUM. Japanese Maples

Aureum. Golden leaves; a rare and distinct variety.



Schwedler's Maple

Polymorphum. An extremely handsome, small growing tree or large growing shrub of dense though graceful habit, and with elegant foliage; beautiful, especially in the spring, for its delicate shades of green and red, and again in the autumn, when the leaves assume the most striking tints.



Weir's Cut-Leaf Maple

FLUSHING NURSERIES?

Atropurpureum. A very popular variety, with purple leaves.

Dissectum. Green foliage, so deeply cut as to resemble lace, called by some the lace-leaved Japanese Maple.

BETULA. Birch

Alba (White Birch. Of rapid and symmetrical growth; particularly effective in winter on the border of a wood or evergreen belt.



Cut-Leaf Japan Maple

Nigrum. Foliage and branches almost black. A very rare variety.

Reticulatum. Yellow foliage with green veins; beautiful.

AESCULUS. Horse Chestnut

Hippocastanum (European Horse Chestnut). Of rather slow growth but ultimately attaining large size. Large panicles of white flowers make it most attractive.

Flore pleno (Double Flowering Horse Chestnut). Beautiful double white flowers; it bears no fruit.

Rubicunda (Red Flowering Horse Chestnut). Bears panicles of beautiful red flowers. A magnificent tree.

AILANTHUS. Tree of Heaven

Culaushas (Tree of Heaven). A rapid growing tree. Will thrive where it is almost impossible for other trees to grow.

ALNUS. Alder

Glutinosa (European Alder). A very rapid-growing, upright tree with wavy wedge-like foliage. Will thrive in wet soil.

Laciiniata imperialis (Imperial Cut-leaved Adler). A stately tree of graceful habit with large and deeply laciniated foliage.



Horse Chestnut

FLUSHING NURSERIES.

Fastigata (Pyramidal White Birch). Like the preceding, except its habit, which is columnar and attractive by contrast.

Laciniata (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch). Of most graceful pendant habit; slender, yet vigorous growth, and white bark. Leaves finely cut. Deservedly popular.

Pendula Youngii. A tree of most grotesque and striking irregular form and of distinctly pendulous habit. White bark.

Lenta (Sweet Birch). Makes a large, shapely tree, with dark, smooth bark of an aromatic odor and agreeable sweet flavor.

Lutea (Yellow Birch). Sometimes confounded with Lenta, but quite distinct, its yellow bark alone identifying it.

Nigra (Red Birch). Distinguished by its shaggy red bark. Does best in damp soil. Habit broadly pyramidal, foliage glossy.

Papyrifera (Canoe, or Paper Birch). A native American tree of large size. Bark brilliant white, the leaves large and handsome.

Populifolia (American White Birch). A small rapid-growing, short-lived tree, thriving in very poor soil. Bark white and conspicuous in winter.

CASTANEA. Chestnut

Americana (American Chestnut). A valuable tree for ornament and timber, and especially desirable for its nuts, which for sweetness surpasses all others. Its season of bloom is about July 4th.

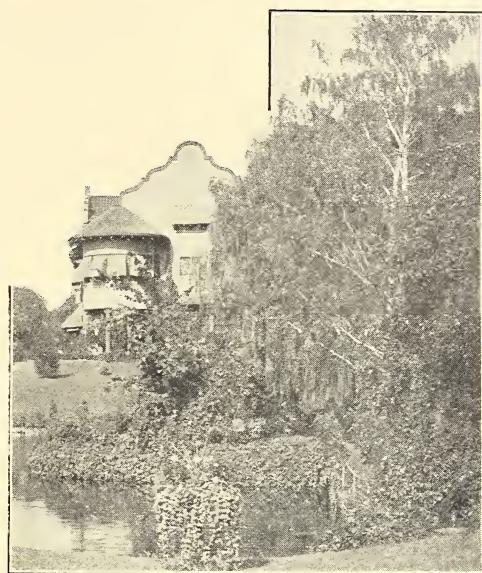
Japonica (Japan Chestnut). Habit and foliage like Spanish Chestnut; produces large fruit when young.

Vesca (Spanish Chestnut). Of large size, with wide-spreading branches. Nuts larger than our native species, but not of such good quality.

Paragon. Another improved variety, distinguished for early bearing and sweeter nuts.

CATALPA

Bungei (Dwarf Catalpa). Umbrella Tree. Grafted 6 ft. high, it makes a round-headed tree of much use in ornamental planting.



White Birch, is Most Effective Near Water

Speciosa (Western Catalpa). Of very rapid growth and tropical appearance. A most desirable tree for ornament, because of its abundant and attractive bloom in midsummer. Timber valuable.



Conical Spruce

Catalpa Bungei

Blue Spruce

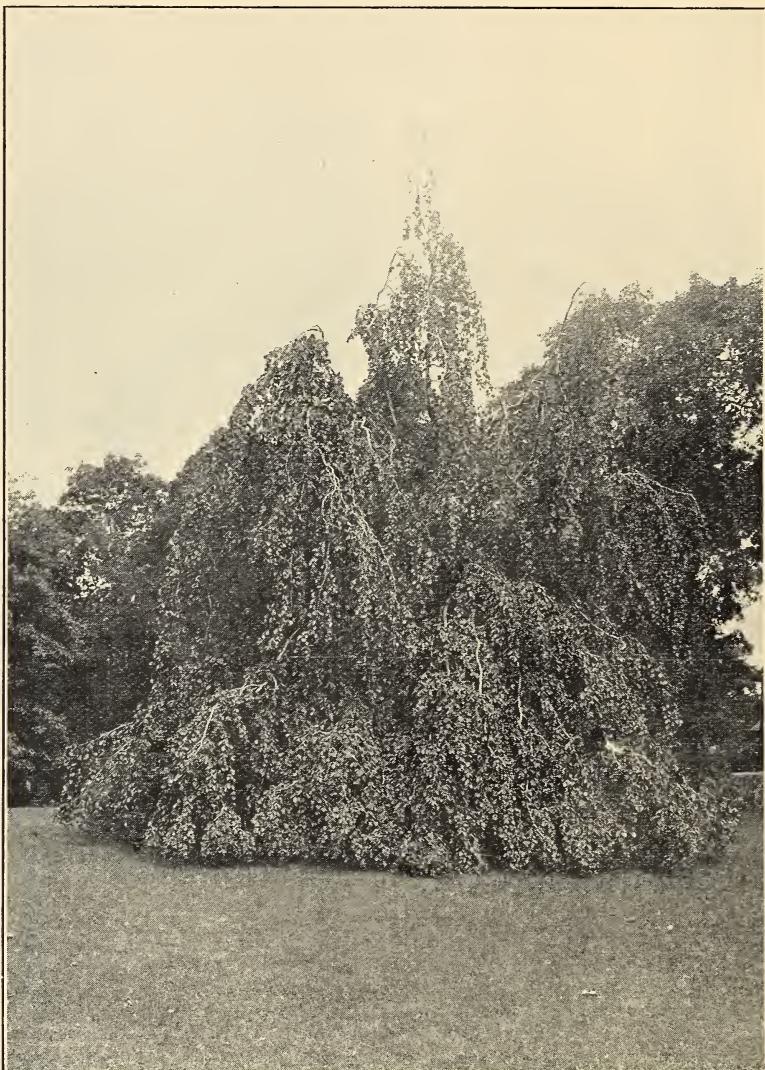
Elm

CERASUS. Cherry

Japonica rosea pendula. A weeping form of Japanese origin. Grafted on tall stems the branches droop gracefully to the ground. In early May covered with rosy pink flowers. Very attractive and beautiful.

white flowers in May, followed by scarlet fruit and brilliant crimson foliage in autumn.

Pendula (Weeping Dogwood). Foliage, flowers and fruit identical with the species, but of distinctly weeping habit.



Weeping Beech

CLADRASTIS. Yellow Wood

Tinctoria. A beautiful American tree of globular form, bearing racemes of white-scented, pea-shaped flowers in June. Rare.

Rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). Habit and character same as its parent, but bearing deep rose-colored flowers of great beauty. Of recent introduction. Popular and valuable.

CORNUS. Dogwood

Florida (White Dogwood). A beautiful, small-sized native tree, bearing an abundance of

Kousa. A small tree, native of China and Japan. Foliage more abundant and leaves narrower than our common Dogwood. Flowers creamy white, appearing after the leaves in June and contrasting finely with the green foliage.

FLUSHING NURSERIES

FAGUS. Beech

Ferruginea (American Beech). A noble tree of large size and round spreading habit. Attractive at all times, but markedly so in winter and early spring on account of its light colored bark.

Sylvatica (English Beech). A more dense growing tree than the American without its light colored bark.

Lacinata (Cut-leaved Beech). Leaves very much dissected. Habit dense and symmetrical.

Pendula (Weeping Beech). The most handsome of weeping trees.



Purple Beech

Riversii (Purple Beech). A handsome purple-leaf tree, tall growing and long lived.

FRAXINUS. Ash

Americana (American Ash). A tree of rapid growth, a fine ornamental and shade tree.

Excelsior (European Ash). A rapid growing tree with spreading head.

GLEBITSCHIA. Honey Locust

Triacanthos. A native tree with delicate foliage.

GLYMNOCLADUS. Kentucky Coffee Tree

Canadensis. A tree of great vitality; open head; peculiar and interesting.

JUGLANS. Walnut

Nigra (Black Walnut).

Regia (English Walnut).

LIQUIDAMBAR. Sweet Gum

A handsome tree with star-shaped leaves, most desirable for its autumn coloring.

LIRIODENDRON. Tulip

One of our largest native trees; rapid growth, handsome glossy green foliage; Tulip-shaped flowers in June. For spring planting.

ULMUS. Elm

Americana (American Elm). A large, lofty-growing tree, the limbs of which droop in wide sweeping curves and are particularly attractive and graceful. The best avenue tree. It has fallen under a cloud in recent years because of the depredations of the Elm beetle, but there are signs that this insect has nearly run its course.

Pendula (Camperdown Weeping Elm). Grafted 6 to 7 feet this forms one of the most distinct and picturesque drooping trees. Growth luxuriant.



Walnut



Magnolia

MAGNOLIA

Acuminata (Cucumber Tree). One of the largest growing, rapid growth; flowers yellowish white.

Conspicua (Chinese White). Covered with pure white flowers before the leaves appear in April.

Glauca (Sweet Bay). Small, glossy green leaves and abundant sweet scented white flowers.

Hypoluca (Japanese). A handsome tree with large foliage and extremely sweet scented flowers.

Lennei. Dark red Magnolia; eup-shaped flowers.

Parviflora. Another Japanese variety. Flowers like white water lillies; almost everblooming. One of the most desirable, but not well known.

Stellata-Halleana (Dwarf). Star-shaped flowers. The earliest Magnolia in flower.

Lawlorii. A seedling of the above, discovered by the late Patrick H. Lawlor. A fine shell pink.

Eliza Lawlor. Distinct; the finest pink.

Watsonii. Beautiful, sweet scented flowers.

Tripetala (Umbrella Tree). Extra large leaves, seed pods carmine in autumn.

MORUS. Mulberry

Downing's Everbearing. Fruit abundant nearly all summer.

Pendula (Tea's Weeping). Dwarf weeping tree. Branches droop to the ground.

OXYDENDRON. Andromeda

Arborea (Sorrel Tree). A valuable medium sized tree, bearing racemes of white flowers. Autumn foliage crimson.

PLATANUS. Plane Tree

Orientalis. A superb tree of gigantic proportions, extensively used in Europe for street planting. The bark peels from the trunk and branches leaving the tree a creamy white color all winter.



Tea's Weeping Mulberry

FLUSHING NURSERIES

PAULOWNIA. Empress Tree

Imperialis. A tree with immense leaves, large panicles of blue trumpet-shaped flowers.

POPULUS. Poplar

Alba. A rapid growing tree, with beautiful foliage, leaves dark green above, silvery underneath.

Fastigata (Lombardy Poplar). A striking pyramidal growing tree.

Monolifera (Caroline Poplar). Rapid growth; where immediate effect is desired none better.

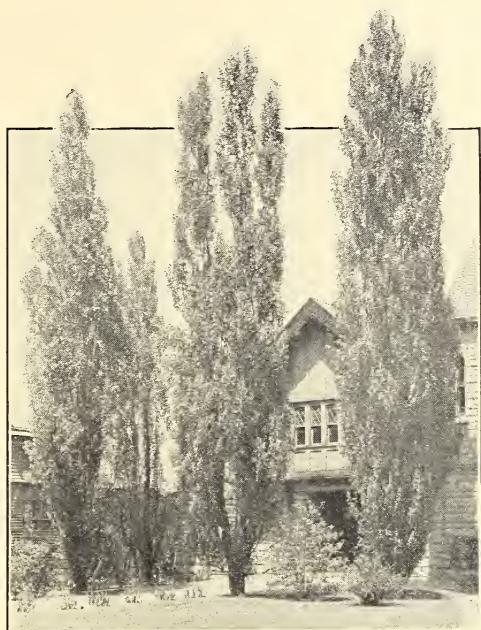
PYRUS. Malus

Augustifolia (Bechtel's Flowering Apple). Tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large double pink flowers.

Atrosanguinea. Flowers crimson, produced in great profusion.

Floribunda. Rose colored single flowers; very showy. Fruit small; bright red in autumn.

Halleana. One of the best; pink flowers cover the branches. To see one is to have one.



Lombardy Poplar

QUERCUS. Oak

Alba (White Oak). A noble tree of great beauty.

Coccinea (Scarlet Oak). Makes a large shapely tree. Foliage turns to bright scarlet in autumn.

Palustris (Pin Oak). Considered by some to be the finest of all the Oaks. Leaves deep green and finely divided.

Concordia (Golden English Oak). Fine, small foliage of a deep golden color. The finest of golden-colored trees.

Pyramidalis (Pyramidal Oak). Medium size with erect habit.

Rubra. Makes a large and attractive tree. The young leaves shoots are red in spring, and in autumn the foliage turns a purplish crimson.

ROBINIA. Locust

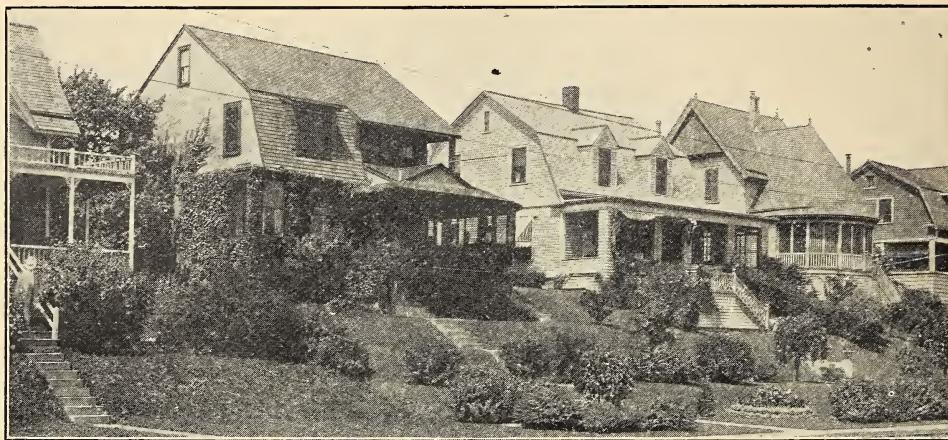
Pseudacacia (Black or Yellow Locust). A native tree of large size and rapid growth. Leaves pinnant, of a lovely shade of green. The flowers, which are abundant, are borne on long pendulous racemes, and are white or yellowish in color and fragrant. Flowers in early June.

SALISBURIA

Adiantifolia (Ginko, or Maiden Hair Tree). One of the most beautiful of Japanese Trees. Medium size; growth quite rapid and very handsome; distinct fan-like foliage. A valuable street tree.



Golden Leaf Oak



SALIX. Willow

Alba vitellina pendula. One of the newer kinds; of splendid weeping habit. It is considered hardier than *Salix Babylonica* and will be more desirable on that account.

Babylonica (Weeping Willow). A well-known and particularly graceful tree.

Elegantissima (Thurlow's Willow). Similar to, but more upright growing than *Babylonica*. Is a better grower and a more hardy tree.

Pendandra (Laurel-leaved Willow). Foliage bright, shining green, adherent until late autumn. A valuable seashore tree.

Vitellina aurea (Golden Willow). Bark of a golden color; especially attractive in winter.

Britzensis. Conspicuous in winter, when its red bark is most attractive.

SOPHORA

Japonica. A tree quite rare and of distinct character, bearing abundant racemes of yellowish-white flowers in August when almost no other tree is in bloom.

pendula. Grafted on stems 6 feet high, it makes a tree of unique and attractive character.

TAXODIUM. Cypress

Distichum (Deciduous Cypress). Of rapid, pyramidal growth, foliage delicate and graceful. Will thrive in wet soil, or will do well on upland. Furnishes the well-known Cypress lumber.

pendula. Form and foliage like the preceding, but the stiff formal outline is transformed by its delicate pendent sprays into a veritable fountain of beauty. New and rare.

TLIA. Linden or Lime

Americana (American Linden). A rapid-growing native tree of large size. Large heart-shaped leaves. Fragrant flowers.

Cordata vulgaris (European Small-leaved Linden). Makes a compact, erect growth, but not so rapid or large as the American variety. Leaves smaller and flowers fragrant.

Platphylla (Broad-leaved European Linden). A tree growing about the same size as *Tilia vulgaris*, but easily distinguished by its larger

and rougher leaves, and is usually sold for European Linden.

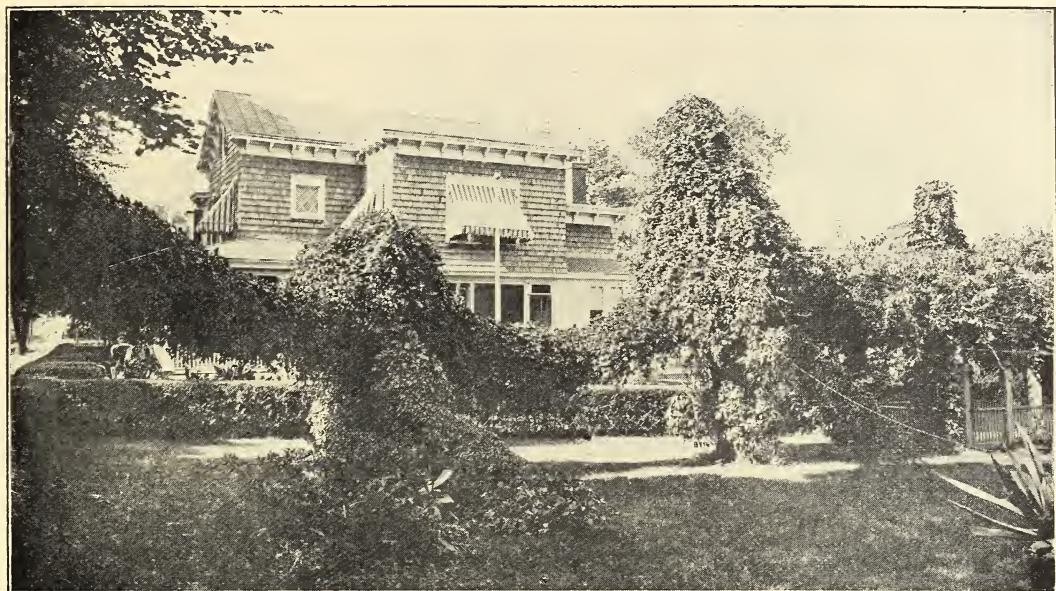
Tomentosa argentea (Silver-leaved Linden). Of symmetrical habit. Leaves green above the silvery white beneath. A valuable tree.

pendula (Weeping Linden). A fine, large, weeping tree. Habit and appearance of foliage similar to *Tomentosa*, but branches pendant and graceful.

spectabilis. A stately Linden, of good growth and fine foliage. Is similar to Silver Linden; leaves are larger and more glossy and more persistent, hanging on to the tree until late Fall.



American Linden



VINES

ACTINIDIA

Polygama. A hardy climber from Japan. Flowers creamy white; growth rapid.

AKEBIA

Quinata. A singular vine from Japan; fine foliage, purple flowers, fruit very ornamental.

AMPELOPSIS. Ivy

Quinquefolia (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper). A rapid growing vine, with superb autumn coloring of the foliage.

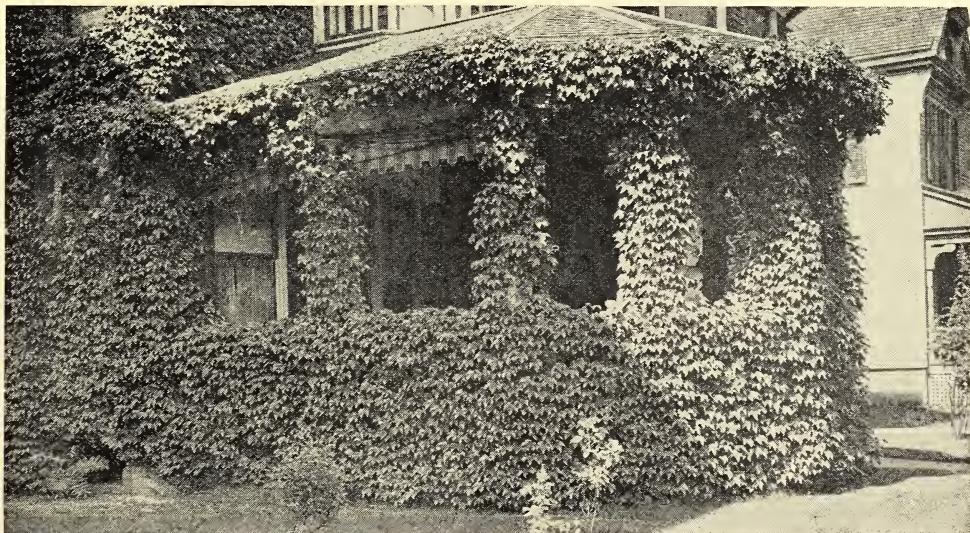
Veitchii (Boston Ivy). Leaves overlay one another, forming a dense sheet of green; clings tight; foliage dark green in summer changing to crimson in the autumn.

ARISTOLOCHIA

Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). Foliage large; curious pipe-shaped flowers of yellowish brown.

CELASTRUS. Bitter Sweet

Scandens. A native climbing vine, with fine large leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of orange-colored fruit in autumn.



Boston Ivy

FLUSHING NURSERIES.

CLEMATIS. Virgin's Bower

Henryii. Very large, white flowers.

Jackmanii. Large, handsome violet purple flowers.

Coccinea. Small red flowers.

Paniculata (Japanese). Perfectly hardy; a luxuriant grower; flowers small, in great clusters; fragrant. Seeds particularly attractive after the flowers have disappeared. We recommend it highly.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle

Belgica. Monthly. Fragrant red and yellow flowers.

Reticulatum. Foliage variegated with yellow.

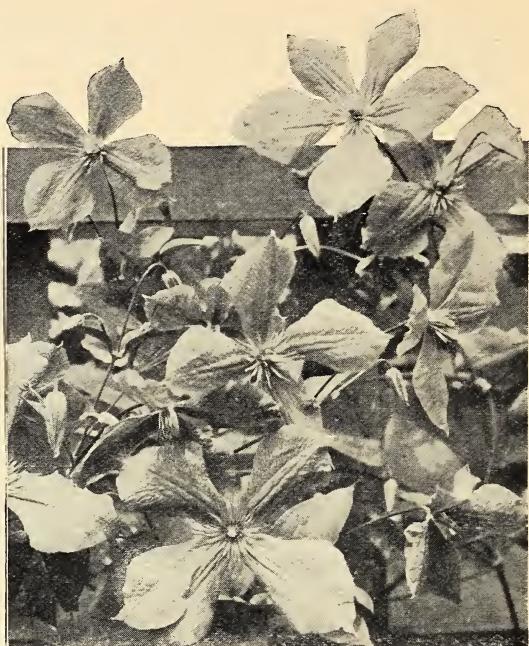
Halleana (Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle). Almost evergreen, dense grower; flowers white changing to yellow. From June to December. The best.

PERIPLOCA. Silk Vine

Gracea. A rapid-growing, beautiful climber; foliage glossy; purple-brown flowers.

TECOMA. Trumpet Vine

Radicans (American Trumpet Vine). A splendid hardy climbing plant. Scarlet flowers, trumpet-shaped.

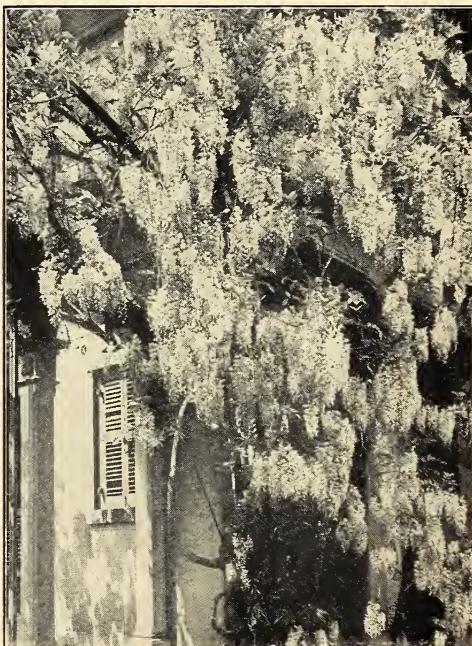


Clematis

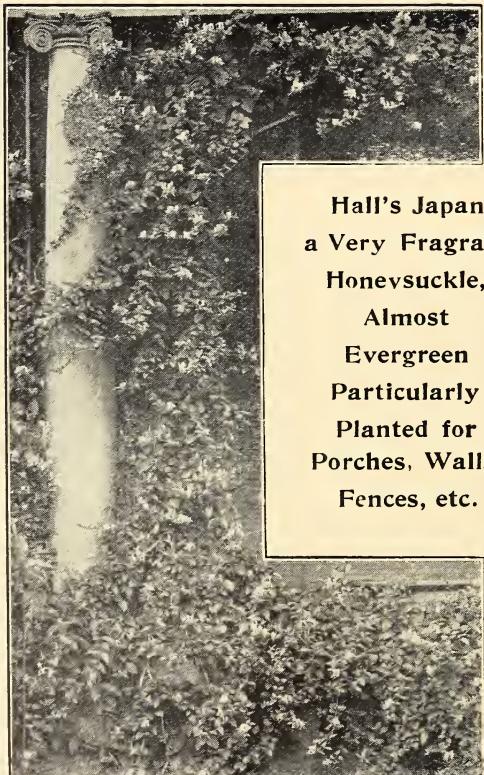
WISTARIA

Sinensis. Blue flowers. Too well known to need any comment.

alba. A white flowering variety of the above.



Wistaria



Hall's Japan
a Very Fragrant
Honeysuckle,
Almost
Evergreen
Particularly
Planted for
Porches, Walls,
Fences, etc.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants

ACHILLEA

Millefolium roseum. Very handsome. Fern-like foliage, flowers deep pink; July to September. One of the best.

Ptarmica (The Pearl). Double white; very effective; good for cutting; blooms all summer.

ACONITUM

Autumnale (Monkshood, or Helmet Flower). Flowers blue, in panicles. A fine flower for cutting. September.

ADONIS

Vernalis (Ox Eye). One of the best early spring flowering plants. Of dwarf and compact habit; flowers yellow.

ALTHAEA

Rosea (Hollyhock). Of this old-fashioned and popular flower we offer a good assortment of colors, including the newly introduced and improved Allegheny Hollyhock and the spring-flowering varieties.

ALYSSUM

Saxatile (Madwort). Golden yellow flowers. Fragrant and showy. One of the best perennials. April and May.

Compactum (Basket of Gold, Gold Tuft, Rock-Madwort). Similar to *Saxatile*, except the plant is more dwarf and flowers more freely.

ANCHUSA

Italica (Sea Bugloss). A fine species, blooming nearly all summer. Clear blue flowers.

ANEMONE

Japonica (Japan Windflower). Rosy pink flowers in September and October.

alba. White; large flowers. September and October.

AQUILEGIA

Columbine. In colors; early spring bloom.

ARABIS

Alpina (Rock Cress). Flowers white; in small racemes in early spring.

ARENARIA

Caespitosa (Sandwort). Dwarf evergreen plants, tufted foliage forming carpets of verdure.



ASTER

Alpinus. Purple flowers in July.

Amellus (Perry's Favorite). New; of a very fine pink color.

Beauty of Colwell. Novelty; fine double purple.

Novae-Angliae. Showy purple. September and October.

Robert Parker. Large sprays of large, soft lavender-blue flowers with yellow center. Fine.

Snowflake. White, dainty small flowers; very free.

White Queen. Large white; free flowering.

BOLTONIA

Asteroides (False Chamomile). White flowers. August and September.

CAMPANULA

Carpatica (Bell Flowers). A dwarf plant bearing blue flowers in June.

alba. White flowers. June and July.

Media. Late in June and July. Flowers blue, white and pink. Very showy.

Persicifolia. Flowers blue. June and July.

alba plena. Double white. July.

Moerheimi. June and July. An excellent variety; large, pure white flowers; semi-double. In colors. Autumnal blooming plants of much beauty and exceedingly profuse bloom. Hardy sorts only.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Shasta Daisy. White flowers in summer.

Uliginosum-pyretrum (Giant Daisy). White. August and September.



Delphinium—Larkspur

CONVALLARIA

Majalis (Lily of the Valley). White, pendant, fragrant flowers in early spring. Clumps.

COREOPSIS

Grandiflora. Deep orange yellow; excellent for cutting. June and July.

Rosea. July and August. Rosy flowers; very free.

DELPHINIUM

Elatum (Hardy Larkspur). Blue flowers from June to August.

Bella Donna. A beautiful soft shade of blue. Very distinct.

Formosum (The Common Larkspur). Large, dark blue flowers. June to August.

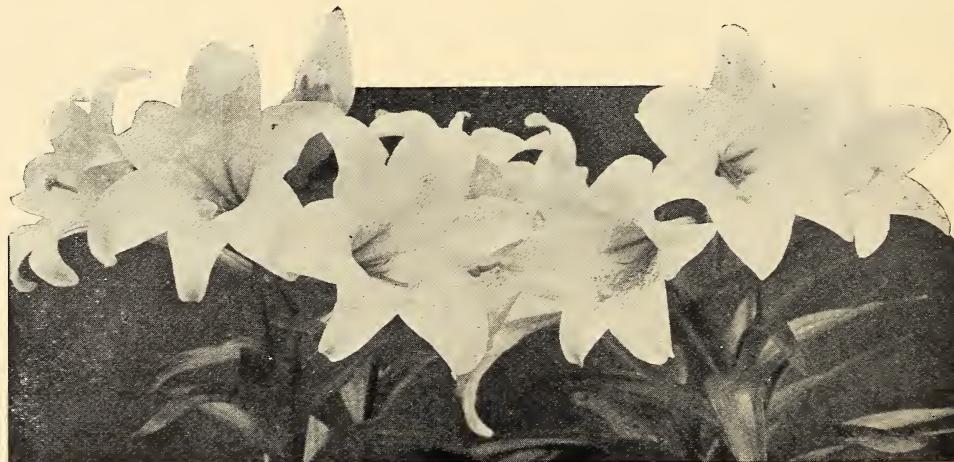
Sinensis. Fine cut foliage; blue flowers. *alba*. Same as above; flowers white.

DIANTHUS

Baratus. The old and deservedly popular Sweet William. Various colors, mixed.

Plumarius (Scotch Pink, or Cinnamon Pink). Very fragrant double flowers. June and July.

Latafolia atrococcinea. Fiery crimson flowers in large clusters throughout the summer and fall.



White Day Lily

FLUSHING NURSERIES

DICENTRA

Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). Pink flowers in May.

DIGITALIS

Foxglove. An old and well-known species, bearing on long spikes an abundance of large and showy blooms, varying from white to purple. July.

FUNKIA

Lancifolia variegata (Plantain Lily). Handsome foliage distinctly margined with creamy white and yellow. Flowers light purple in July.

Subcordata (White Day Lily). Pure white trumpet-shaped flowers and very fragrant. September.

GALLARDIA

Grandiflora (Blanket Flower). Large yellow flowers with maroon center. All summer.

HELIANTHUS

Multiflora (Sunflower). Large, double yellow flowers. July to October.

Maximiliana. A tall-growing sort, bearing an abundance of yellow flowers. October.

Newmanni. Bright yellow.

HELIOPSIS

Pitcheriana (Orange Sunflower). An improved Heliopsis, blooming in August and September.

HELLEBORUS

Niger (Christmas Rose). Large, white flowers. March and April.

HEUCHERA

Sanguinea (Alum Root). Flowers bright red, borne on long stems projecting above the foliage. Blooms all summer.

HIBISCUS

Moscheutos (Mallow). Pink flowers in July and August.

Alba (Crimson Eye). White flowers with purple center. July and August.

IRIS

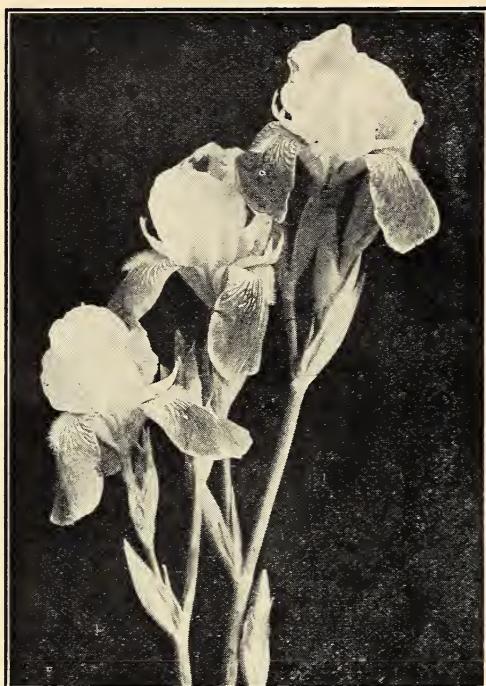
This is the well-known flag of our meadows. Always a slightly plant in bloom, but recently much improved in size of flower and in colors which are, indeed, indescribable. They do best in deep, moist soil, but will reward the planter with abundant showy flowers in all situations.

Germanica. Blooming in latter May and June. Choice assortment.

Kaempferi (Japan Iris). These are later blooming and, if possible, have more gorgeous colors and greater variety of bloom. Named varieties. Choice assortment.



Japan Iris



German Iris

IBERIS

Gibraltica (Hardy Candytuft). Evergreen. A handsome spreading carpet plant literally covered with pinkish-white flowers. Not quite so hardy as *Sempervirens*.

Sempervirens (Evergreen Candytuft). A hardy and attractive plant at all times, but particularly when covered with its white flowers in April.

LOBELIA

Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). Scarlet. August and September.

PAEONIAS

Duchess d'Orleans. Dark red center, yellow mixed.
Fragrans. Light purple center, scented.

Lamartine. Beautiful light rose.

L'Eclatante. Blood red.

Louis van Houteii. Cherry red.

Lutescens. White center, yellowish white.

Magnifica. Rose center, creamy white.

Mons Bellart. Bright red.

Nivea plendissima. Yellowish white.

Nobilissima. Dark rose.

Rubra Triumphant. Carmine red.

Festiva Maxima. Pure white.

PAPAVER

Nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). A dwarf variety with deeply lobed leaves and yellow and white flowers. June to August.

Oriентale (Oriental Poppy). Orange and scarlet. June.

PHLOX

Coquelicot. Orange-scarlet, dark crimson center.
F. G. Von Lassburg. The purest white in cultivation; the individual flowers are larger than any other white sort.

L'Evenement. Bright, soft pink, tinted salmon, blue-purple center.

Le Mahdi. Bright, deep purple. Velvety; large spike.

Montagnard. Dark crimson, dark center, large spike.

R. P. Suthers. Light crimson pink, dark center, very fine.

Sonenkind. Dark rose, lighter center.

Amphitryon. Lilac suffused with white, large flowers.

Beranger. White, delicately suffused with pink, red eye. A fine, large flowering variety.

L'Esperence. Light lavender pink with large white eye. Flowers large; one of the finest and most distinct varieties in our collection.

La Vogue. Large flower, silvery-rose; one of the finest in our collection.

Marie Stuart. Pure white.

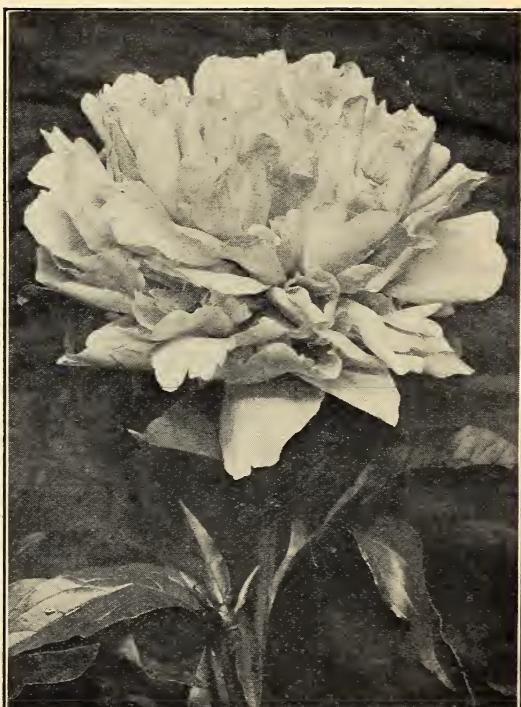
Pink Beauty. Pale pink, enormous spike.

Pluto. Deep red.

RUDBECKIA

Lacinata fl. pl. (Golden Glow). Very showy, well-known and popular; late summer.

Purpurea. July to October. Large, handsome, crimson-purple flowers, with dark central disk.



Peonies

SALVIA

Azorea (Meadow Sage). Blue flowers in July and August.

SEDUM

Spectibile (Stone Crop). Showy Sedum. Rosy-purple flowers in flat cymes in summer.

STOKESIA

Cyanea (Cornflower Aster). Lavender blue. A free-flowering, handsome plant, suited for the border or the rockery. July to October.

TRITOMA

Uvaria. Orange scarlet to salmon; an extremely profuse bloomer; good for bedding. July to October.

VINCA

Minor (Periwinkle). Blue flowers in May. The Periwinkles are valuable for covering bare spots under trees and on banks.

Hardy Grasses

ARUNDO

Donax (Giant Reed). A handsome tropical-looking plant; very effective and striking. Needs protection in winter.

Variegata. Exceedingly handsome variegation. Not entirely hardy.

EULALIA

Variegata. Fine, hardy, ornamental Grass; leaves narrow, and beautifully variegated with white, and sometimes pink and yellow stripes.

Zebrina. The leaves of this sort are marked with broad yellow bands at right angles, and are very striking and handsome.

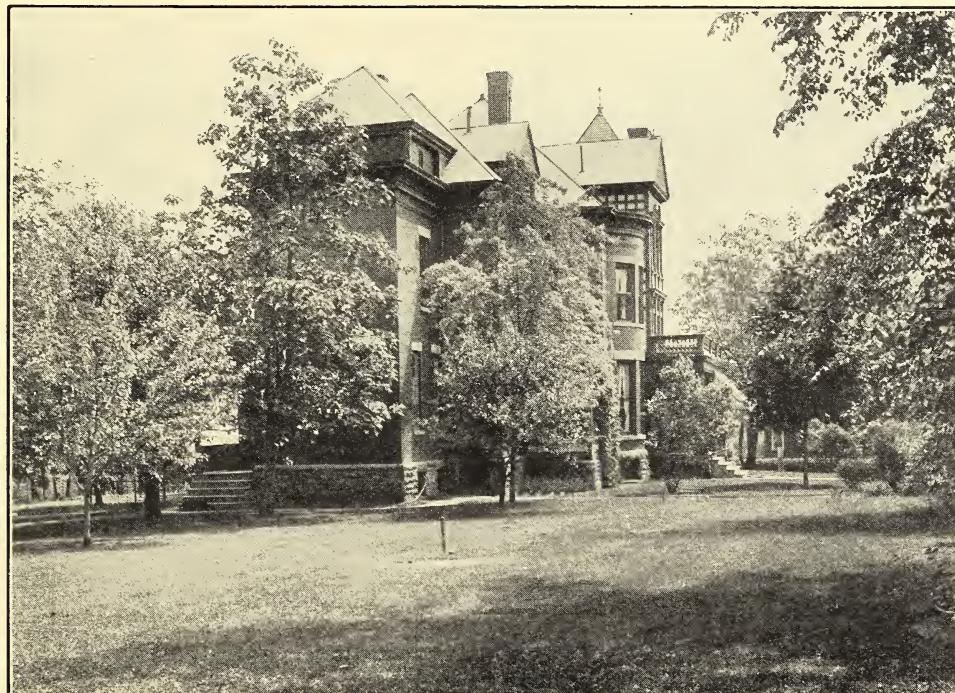
Long Island Lawn Grass Seed

How often do we stop to admire a well designed house surrounded by artistically treated grounds, the most essential feature of which is the luxuriant lawn? This is the canvas upon which the landscape picture is painted. Without a good lawn the home grounds, no matter how well designed, are lacking in their main feature.

The Long Island Lawn Grass Seed produces a perfect, enduring lawn that is often ready for cutting in from three to four weeks from the time of sowing. This mixture is a compound of various fine leaved varieties that flourish under adverse conditions. It has been used by us with great success, for, being composed of hardy grasses only, it makes a thicker and more permanent turf each year. Lawns produced by this brand rival the famous lawns of Europe.

Long Island Lawn Grass Seed is, comparatively speaking, cheaper than other lawn seeds sold under fancy names, because it gives immediate and lasting results. **PRICE for Long Island Lawn Seed per Bushel, \$5.00.**

Sold Exclusively by the FLUSHING NURSERIES, INC., FLUSHING, N. Y.



With a Little Care Backyards May Be Made Very Pleasant

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

For a number of years we were skeptical about recommending fruit for planting on Long Island on account of the ravages of the San Jose Scale, but now this pest has been almost eradicated and we recommend the fruits listed below as best for home use.



Good Returns are Had From Apple Orchard

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Early Harvest. Medium to large, pale yellow; tender with a mild, fine flavor. A good grower and one of the first to ripen.

Red Astrachan. Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson; very handsome; juicy; very hardy and a good bearer.

Yellow Transparent. Medium size, roundish, pale yellow; tender, juicy; a good bearer.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Fall Pippin. Very large; roundish, oblong, yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious; valuable for table or market. Fine for baking.

Gravenstein. Very large, striped, round; of the first quality. Very productive. One of the finest of fall apples.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Baldwin. Large, bright red, crisp, juicy and rich. Productive. One of the most popular for home consumption or market.



Red Astrachan

Ben Davis. Large, handsome, striped; of good quality. Very hardy and productive.

Golden Russet. Medium size; dull russet, with a tinge of red; flesh crisp, juicy and highly flavored; hardy; bears well.

Rhode Island Greening. Well-known and popular. Will grow in nearly any soil. A great and constant bearer. Keeps well.

King. A superb red apple of the largest size and finest quality. A vigorous grower and good bearer.

Winter Banana. Large, clear, pale yellow, with beautiful red blush; good for dessert; bears young.

Yellow Bellflower. Large, yellow, with a tinge of red; crisp, juicy.

CRAB APPLES

Hyslop's. Large; deep crimson.

Transcendent. Red and yellow. Very popular variety.

SELECT PEARS

Bartlett. Possibly the most popular pear; large and melting, with a rich flavor. Bears young and abundantly.

Clapp's Favorite. Resembles the Bartlett; ripens earlier; hardy and vigorous.

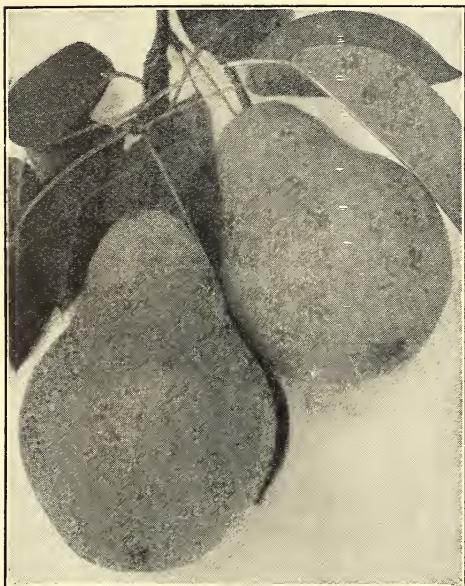
Bosc. A large, beautiful russet pear with long neck; bears well.

Flemish Beauty. Large, beautiful, melting, sweet. Very hardy and fruitful.

Howell. Large, yellow, handsome, sweet. Very hardy and productive.

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Improved Kieffer. Extra large; rich golden yellow; juicy, melting; good keeper. Exceedingly vigorous and an early and great yielder. We recommend this as one of the best.



Bartlett

Seckel. The standard of excellence; small but of high flavor.

Sheldon. Of the very first quality; large, round, russet, delicious; a good bearer.

Lawrence. Size medium; golden yellow. An abundant bearer.

SELECT CHERRIES

Black Tartarian. Very large purple-black; mild and pleasant. An immense bearer.

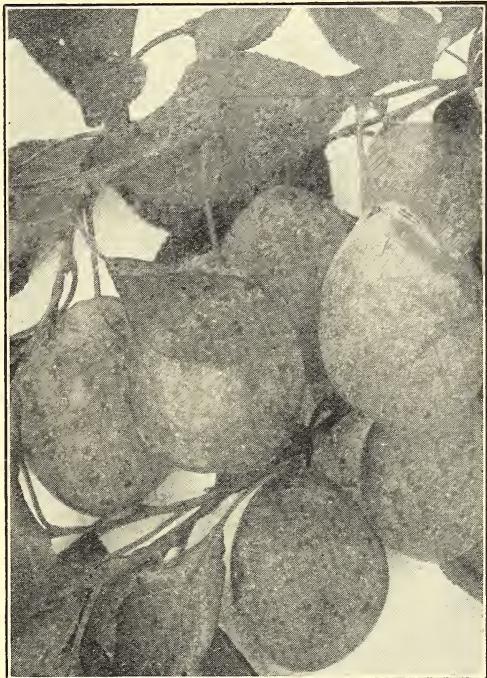
Gov. Wood. Clear light red; tender and delicious. Hangs well on the tree.

Early Richmond. An early red, acid cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Hardy, healthy and very productive.

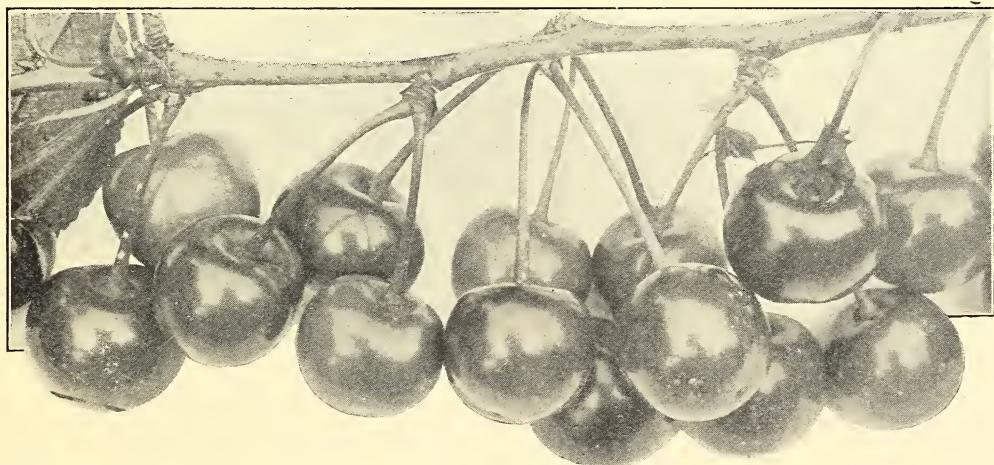
Yellow Spanish. Large, pale yellow, with red cheek.

SELECT PLUMS

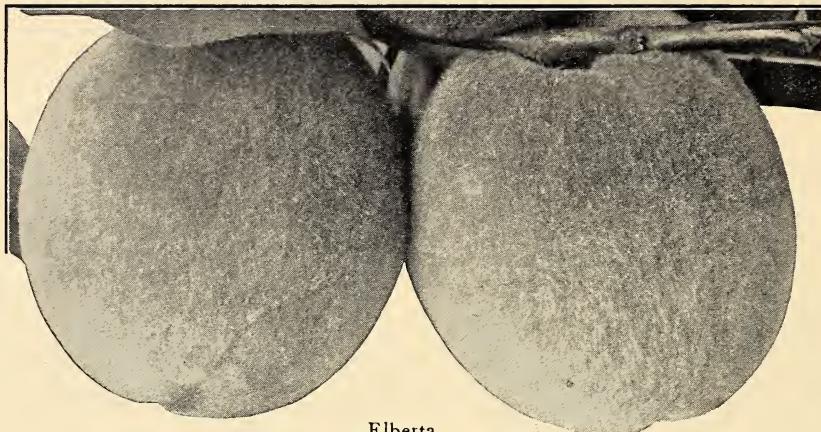
German Prune. Medium; oval; purple; juicy, rich. Very productive.



Burbank



Montmorency



Elberta

Grand Duke. Very large; dark red. One of the best late plums.

Imperial Gage. Large; oval; green; rich and juicy; freestone.

Lombard. Medium size; red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. A great bearer.

Abundance. Large; beautiful; amber. Sweet and exceedingly productive.

Burbank. Large; clear cherry red. An abundant bearer.

SELECT PEACHES

Alexander. Medium; greenish white; red cheek; melting, juicy, sweet. Extra early.

Crawford's Early. A magnificent, large, yellow peach of good quality. Exceedingly vigorous and prolific.

Crawford's Late. Very large and productive.

Elberta. Large, with golden skin covered with a bright crimson blush. Flesh yellow, juicy; fine quality. Fine for home or market.

Morris White. Medium size; creamy white, tinged with red; flesh white to the stone; juicy and delicious.

Rivers. Large; creamy white with pink cheek; melting with a rich flavor.

Stump the World. Red and white; handsome and good size. Very productive.

SELECT QUINCES

Champion. A strong rugged tree; fruit very large and productive.

Orange. Large; round; bright golden yellow.

Rea's Mammoth. Larger than the Orange and very productive.

SELECT GRAPES

Concord. Large and handsome, very hardy, best black grape for Long Island.

Moore's Early. Medium, berry large; flesh rich, fine quality, early.

Delaware. One of the finest of our native grapes. Bunches small and compact; light red; sweet.

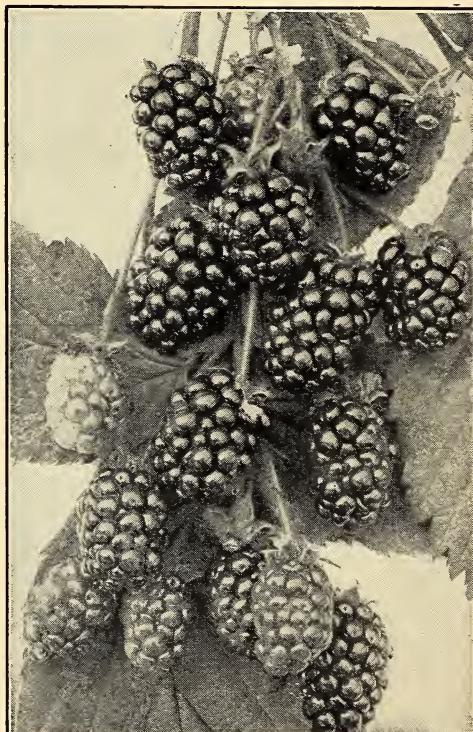
Niagara. Bunch large, compact; pale green; remarkably vigorous, healthy and productive; tender and sweet.

BLACKBERRIES

Agawam. Of medium size; jet black; sweet, melting to the core. Hardy and very prolific.

Blowers. A very large fruit; very hardy and productive.

Kittatinny. Large; glossy black; juicy, sweet.



Kittatinny



Gooseberries

GOOSEBERRIES

Columbus. Large; handsome; greenish yellow; yellow, excellent quality.

Downing. Medium size; whitish green; flesh soft, vigorous and prolific.

Industry. An English variety; large, oval, dark red; hairy.

Josselyn. Red jacket; large; good variety.

CURRENTS

Black Champion. Large; black.

Cherry. Large, red, vigorous and productive.

Fay's Prolific. Large, red; very popular.

Perfection. Very large; beautiful bright red; flavor rich. A great bearer.

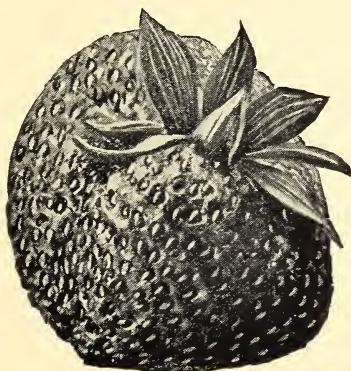
White Grape. Very large; mild; an excellent table variety.

Wilder. Large; red; great yielder; fine for market.

STRAWBERRIES

Brandywine. Large; of fine quality; late variety.

Bubach. Large and handsome; bright scarlet; fine for home use.



Bubach

RASPBERRIES

Columbian. Very large; dark red; a robust grower; very productive.

Cuthbert. Medium; deep rich crimson; good quality. The best for Long Island and vicinity.

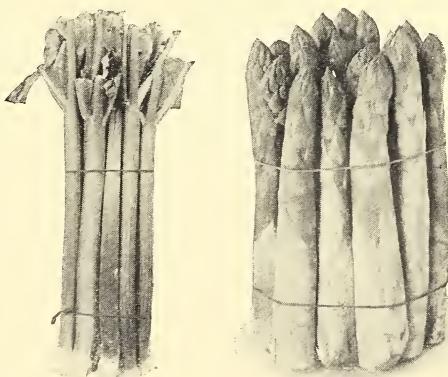
Cumberland (Black Cap). Large; good quality; hardy and productive.

St. Regis. Everbearing; said to produce fruit for four months.

ASPARAGUS

Conover's Colossal. Large size; rapid growth.

Palmetto. A very popular variety of best quality.



RHUBARB

Myatt's Linnaeus. Large; early; very tender; best quality.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

Address Delivered Before the Good Citizenship League, Flushing, N.Y.

By THEODORE P. LAWLOR, *Landscape Architect*

To bring to your attention the best methods to employ to gain a pleasing landscape effect. We know of no better way than to print a short address delivered recently by our landscape department manager, Mr. Theodore P. Lawlor, Landscape Architect. We have an organization to back our manager that is thoroughly equipped to handle any proposition with a full understanding of the results to be attained.

Landscape gardening, as it is mostly practiced in America, is the informal or naturalistic style of gardening. It has its first great advocate in Humphrey Repton, an Englishman, born at Bury Saint Edmonds, May 2, 1752. The absurdities of formal gardening that preceded his time received

little or no encouragement from him. The value of a natural rural landscape appealed to his artistic sense. Being a nature lover, he acquired an intimate knowledge of plants and the peculiar location and conditions to be treated.

His was mostly the embellishment of extensive areas. Andrew Jackson Downing, the first American landscape gardener, began what we may term real American landscape gardening in 1850. Very little, if any of his work, has been preserved, and his ability as a student of this art is mostly by his book on landscape gardening. He, like hundreds of his successors, was a nurseryman before he was a landscape gardener. His methods were given more to the individual tree, each tree being



Old Boxwood Used to Give an Aged Appearance to Newly Made Grounds and House



A Sunken Rose Garden Thirty Days After We Made It.

given the proper space for its ultimate development, thus allowing but few groupings and no mass effect. This method is now almost obsolete.

But what I believe will be of most interest to you this afternoon is a talk on the suburban home grounds: the manner of planting; the buildings; the drives and walks.

I will not go into the drainage question so necessary for the welfare and health of the occupants, although it is the most important to the home builder. My subject will be the lawn work, the location of plants, drives and walks.

Let us first consider a plot of ground from 50 to 100 feet, the small suburban plot, to the more pretentious plot of an acre and one-half. The house is the first thought in most cases, being placed, many times, in such a manner that the original possibilities of the ground space for ornamentation are lessened, if not almost entirely destroyed. To my mind the first thought should be given to the grounds. The adaptability of the site to secure the ideals of the home builder should be considered. A plot, suited to the taste and finances of the owner, is purchased. Then the question arises, "Where shall we place the house?" Inexperienced people usually determine the location of the house, without serious consideration as to the location of walks, drives, lawns, clothes drying yard, coal chute, and often spoil an ideal layout of the grounds. There is as much reason

for planning the grounds as there is for planning the house, for no matter how good the lines of the building are, they cannot entirely overcome a poor setting.

Now we shall endeavor to locate the various departments: the main approach, the service entrance, the laundry yard, the garage or stable, the flower garden, and the tennis court. Each department should bear its proper relation to the other, and to the design and arrangement of the plants. If you bear in mind the relative and ultimate growth of each tree and shrub planted, you will be sure of a future pleasing effect after the plants have grown to maturity. I have in mind now, a number of places where there are trees planted, that have overgrown their limited bounds, and are detrimental to the buildings because they were placed too near by one who had no knowledge of their habits. In Lenox, Massachusetts, the most beautiful of America's northern country homesites, I noticed in one of the plantations, dwarf plants in a border planting flanked on each side, and being surely killed by taller growing varieties of shrubs and trees. The only reason I could see for such planting was, that at the time of planting, the dwarf varieties were larger and older than the taller growing kinds. It was evident that the planter did not know his plant. Such mistakes are inexcusable in a well trained landscape gardener.

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A plan that is drawn to please the client is not always the best. The planner should first go over the grounds most carefully, taking views from all positions; then make the plan to fit the grounds, utilizing all the available materials even though the beauties may not be on the property being treated. Any fine picture of the surrounding landscape may be drawn into and made part of the home grounds. This is the highest type of planting, and one which is often neglected by the property owner, who fails to draw on the adjacent landscape for those prominent features of the natural surroundings. The distant bit of water, the wooded hillside, or a particularly fine old tree should not be hidden, but by judicious treatment of the planting scheme, should lead the eye of the observer to unconsciously connect the distant off-scene with the immediate foreground. It is the design, the general mass, the varied skyline that makes the picture, not the individual plant. The blooming period should be only a secondary consideration in hardy trees and shrubs; the foliage, lasting much longer, should be the first consideration in selecting plants.

Let us consider then that the site has been selected, that the buildings have been erected, and placed in proper position on the grounds; the house, to my mind, should be as far back as the plot will permit, thus making the front lawn as extensive as possible. Then locate the walks and drives, each one of which should lead in the most

direct way to the place of its termination. When the grounds are small, the less space devoted to drives and paths, the better. If the drive is only for the accommodation of the trades people it might better be dispensed with, and the area thus saved can be used to such advantage in the planting scheme, that the real pleasure cannot be overestimated. If trees hide a distant scene, they should be cut down. Everything that has a beauty value should be brought into the focus of the home grounds. The planting should be designed to help gain the objective beauty spots and obliterate everything that is ugly. In suburban communities where the off-scene is many times an unpicturesque view of buildings, the planting should be so massed as to conceal the abutting property, and actually emphasize the seclusion of the grounds. Where the ground space permits, a grass walk, winding through a natural planting of shrubbery and ending in a well designed formal garden, is a delight. Suppose we imagine the walk to the garden a picture gallery. At each step the plants on either side represent the collections of paintings of the owner; finally we come to the masterpiece, the formal garden, framed in accordance with its requirements. I consider this exceptionally good planting. If a few old trees are on the grounds, it promotes a feeling of sociability and mellows the look of newness. The trouble with many new grounds, is not so much the lack of plants, as the lack of aim in planting. The



The Boundary Planting and the Lawn was Made Just Thirty Days Before the Photograph was Taken



Entrance Arrangement and Planting

plants are scattered over the entire lawn area, or planted in rows with geometrical precision. It shows clearly that the planter did not grasp the fundamental elements in landscape beauty; and had no conception of construction and design. This method of planting should be used only in a nursery where the convenience of the nurseryman is the first consideration. In this treatment of planting the eye is carried from plant to plant. You may admire an individual plant, either for its flower, foliage, or outline, but the entire planting makes no appeal to the mind and is soon forgotten. Un-nature like, it is never restful.

The great artistic value of mass planting, is that it presents a much larger range of form, color, shade and leaf, and adds structural character to the grounds. We have pictured the place as a whole, let us take up each part individually. The site, the buildings, the main approach, the drives, the walks, the flower garden, the kitchen garden and the lawn. Any intelligent person selects the site for the new home in a locality free from the many annoyances, such as railroads, trolley lines and business centre, that one usually finds in a suburban district, but they do not in most cases inquire about the soil conditions, particularly the subsoil, whether pervious or impervious. The pervious, such as sand and gravel, are more sanitary than water logged subsoils. I have in mind two cases where the purchasers bought

plots in a district that was underlined with hardpan, with the result that the cellars were always damp, and many times during protracted wet weather partly filled with water. This was due to the fact that surface water was unable to percolate through the hard clay. I did not intend to mention drainage, but the facts just stated, which some home builders have examined too late, are of vital importance. Here are some of the difficulties that oftentimes beset the landscape gardener as he begins to inquire into the planning and arrangement of the house; the architect is suspicious; or the client believes that he is endeavoring to go beyond the prescribed limits of his department, but in order to produce a successful planting scheme, the various crafts must work in harmony. Unity of purpose is necessary in respect to the architect and landscape gardener.

There are so many points where their interests are identical, and where, to be most successful, they must work together. There are various opinions on the choice of a situation for the house, but certain principles should be followed. First, the character of the surrounding country, the style and size of the house, the exposure with regard to the sun, the contours of the ground near the house, and the views from the several apartments.

Let us consider the natural tendencies of the ground. Convex, concave, plane or inclined plane. If the ground is convex, or what it termed a knoll,



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the size of the house must be adapted to the size of the knoll. If a larger building is required, the crown of the hill must be taken off, and the land becomes very different from its original form; it therefore follows that the house should not be designed so that it will be larger than the situation will admit. If the ground is concave, or perfectly level, the house would not be habitable, unless the ground was graded to throw the water away from the foundation. It most often happens that the knoll is larger one way than the other, this would do for a long, narrow house, but as the house must be fitted to the grounds it would be absurd to place it directly or diagonally across such a knoll. On a level piece of ground the house would be better elevated, if it were for no other reason than that of showing the landscape to advantage. In most suburban localities, the house is too large for the size of the plot. Planting trees too close to the house for the comfort of shade, is overbalanced by the need of air circulation in the warm, dry weather, and by dampness in the wet weather, to say nothing of the constant annoyance of leaf-filled leaders and rotten roofs.

A common error is that of giving too great importance to the entrance. This may be well enough for the large estate, but on the smaller place would appear inconsistent. In deciding the position of the entrance, if the ground is hilly the question of levels must be taken into consideration. The entrance should be at a lower level than the house, so that the house site may have a commanding position.

Privacy is destroyed by numerous drives and walks, expensive to properly make and maintain. They should be convenient, interesting, and in harmony with the character and situation of the house. The method of curving the drives and walks to objects that do not naturally fall within their reach is undesirable. The drive is principally an approach to the house. If it is not the nearest way possible, it ought to be made artificially so by planting a tree or shrub close to the drive or walk, thus giving a reason for the curve. To my mind the best width for a drive is eight feet, unless the distance to its terminal is so great that two vehicles will have to pass. Then the vehicular traffic will use the entire width, and not cut up the track, and cause ruts in the center. Therefore it is more easily maintained. If there is no drive, I would make the main walk five feet wide, with the auxiliary paths three or three and one-half feet wide. Make only those extra paths that are absolutely necessary.

The flower garden, large or small, should look orderly. It should not be an imitation of nature's wilderness, but should look as if it were kept as orderly as a room in the house. It should impress the onlooker as being a place for flowers only, and should be well cared for. A poorly kept garden is worse than none at all. To make a selection of a design would be a difficult matter. What might be interesting to those who know the site

and conditions, would be meaningless to those who did not possess this knowledge.

Planning small gardens is a most delightful occupation. We shall first consider the old fashioned garden with its riot of color where only those flowers, that grow easily and naturally, and that blossom with the slightest effort, were used. It was a modest garden of common plants, common, not because they are coarse and ugly, but because they are so simple to cultivate, and give such splendid results. It was an individual garden; a garden in which the owner took a personal interest, and labored to bring to perfection.

The making of Italian gardens is the most pretentious of garden crafts in America, but nearly all the devotees are architects, laying little or no claim to a knowledge of gardening. It gives so much enjoyment and possesses so much absolute beauty when properly used. It is an architectural study, in that architecture is an essential of its design, but it is created for the house only, and must harmonize with the formal, severe lines of classic Italian architecture. This kind of gardening, with its fountains and statuary, has no place on the small home grounds.

The rose garden gives the best results on the small grounds. The varieties to use will largely depend upon conditions of climate and space. With over 100 species to select from, and thousands of varieties, one will be hard to please if he cannot find some to suit his individual taste. I have in mind a small rose garden I designed for a client. It is sixty feet long and forty feet wide, and is sunk about two feet below the lawn proper. It has a circular bed ten feet in diameter with a sun dial in the center. I used a tumbling mass of that beautiful climbing rose, Dorothy Perkins, at the base of the dial. In the center of the four side beds we used hybrid perpetual roses, such as: Frau Karl Druschki, a pure white; Ulrich Brunner, a clear pink; Hugh Dickson, a scarlet; and Clio, a flesh color; all of which are hardy, sturdy plants that require little or no attention. For bordering plants I used Hybrid Tea roses, such as: Killarney, a pink; Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, a white; Gruss an Teplitz, a scarlet; and Madam Jules Grolez, a clear pink. These are lower growing varieties, and bloom constantly; but they need protection in the cold weather. For a hedge on the terrace surrounding the garden I used Rosa Rugosa, that ever-blooming single rose of Japan, that is as decorative in winter, with its large clusters of bright red seed pods, as it is in summer. A photograph of this garden taken three months after the planting was done made a beautiful lawn picture, showing a remarkable growth and wealth of bloom.

The rock garden, if one were to judge from photographs, is much better in England than in America. This garden should be on natural rocks. Ugly heaps of stones on a lawn can never be made to look the part, and are usually a detriment. Large stones can be so arranged on a slope to imitate natural conditions, but on the whole it

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seems to me an artificial rock garden can add nothing to the planting scheme of a suburban plot.

While the beauties of streams, ponds and lakes add charm to the landscape, it is only of late years that they have become prominent in private grounds. Aquatic plants were hardly ever used prior to 1880. Water lilies, at that time, began to receive marked attention in this country. A pond or pool in which to grow water lilies should be in a sheltered place, with an opening toward the south, so as to insure the benefit of the sun's rays in warming the water. The size of the pond should naturally correspond to the size of the plot. Here again, this method of gardening, we see, is hardly advisable for the suburban grounds, as the pond should be large enough, say thirty by fifty feet, to show to best advantage. Then again the location should be in a depression, the natural habitat of aquatic plants.

Japanese gardening, that unique method of planting by those little wizards of horticulture, has had little or no demand in the general planting schemes in this country. It is true, that for a novelty, it has been used here and there in the ornamentation of country seats, though the religious, symbolic and miniature, as well as the picturesque features of these ornamental monstrosities, as view from the American standpoint, will be a long time in gaining a strong foothold in American landscape gardening.

It is essential in vegetable growing that the soil be rich, and so arranged that it can be worked with the least amount of labor. But I have learned from experience, that, on the small place, it hardly pays for the amount of labor given. In nearly every case where a city dweller buys a suburban plot, he must grow his own vegetables, but usually after the second year his ardor wanes, and on his Saturday holiday, he would rather play golf or tennis than weed the garden. I have been called in innumerable times to convert a one-time kitchen garden into a flower garden or tennis court.

I have left until last the most important part in the adornment of the home grounds, the lawn, that much used and much abused main feature. My advice to the prospective home builder would be, to have if possible, the preliminary lawn work done a year or so ahead of the arrival of the building contractors. It is impossible to get too good soil for the proper making of a good lawn. If the soil is naturally fertile, with a fair depth of topsoil, it may be put into perfect condition by fertilizing and deep plowing. I have found that organic manure is far superior to chemical fertilizers, in that it supplies humus for a longer time, and helps retain moisture. Air-slacked lime spread on at the same time as the manure, helps to correct any acidity of the soil. I cannot place too much emphasis on this thorough preparation. The expenditure will be great at this time, but the subsequent saving will far exceed this original extra cost. There should be no misunderstanding on this point. The lawn, from the very nature of things, must be started properly. Here we have

a permanent feature, the shrubs can be transplanted, the flower beds remodeled year by year, but the lawn must remain. We fertilize twice a year for vegetables, that usually have a growing season of a month or two, but grass, that ever-growing crop, usually gets along with little or no fertilization. The best seed to use in making a new lawn can be determined by a close examination of soil conditions. The grading of the lawn is a very important work. This requires skill and artistic appreciation, and should conform, more or less, with the adjacent landscape. For terrace work I always use rolled sod, that is, sod cut four feet long and one foot wide. This makes a neater piece of work, and not having so many joints, there is less chance for the surface water getting under the sod and starting the terrace shifting.

The prospective purchaser of plants should realize that there is not much difference between removing and transplanting a tree or shrub, and performing a surgical operation on the human system. The recovery in most cases is slow, and the newly planted tree or shrub is practically in a convalescent stage for at least the first year, and hardly recovers its entire health and vigor until the third year after planting. This is true of the medium sized plants. Larger trees often take as many as fifteen years to recover and seldom fully regain their former beauty. If I were to use my own judgment in planting trees, I would rather plant a medium sized tree than a large one. I have in mind a specific case where I planted two Norway Maples, one about eighteen feet high and six inches in diameter, the other about twelve feet high and two inches in diameter. The Norway Maple is not a difficult tree to transplant, in fact, it is one tree that usually recovers quickly after transplanting. These trees were planted about eight years ago, and the smaller tree has almost caught up to the larger one, and in a few years more will be the finer tree of the two. A six-inch tree is not a particularly large one to move, but my candid opinion is that the most successful planting can be done with trees of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inch caliper. That the wait in the beginning is more than balanced later by the vigor and rapidity of their subsequent growth.

After all if the landscape gardener does not portray the individual sentiments, taste, or whims of the owner, the object for which he was asked to do the work has been lost sight of. Maybe the work of a landscape gardener will not be appreciated at the time the work is completed, because he may have in mind the future beauty of his work when the trees and shrubs planted have reached maturity. But if he is a true artist, he will plant not only what will look good to-day, but what will grow into greater beauty to-morrow. A piece of work may be left in a finished condition to-day by a landscape gardener, yet in a few years through a lack of knowledge of its requirements, or neglect, it may be worthless. The planning of the grounds as well as the financial requirements should be considered before constructing the house. The grounds should not be treated as an after thought.

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Arundo	33	Golden Chain	13	Rhus	15
Aralia	12	Grapes	36	Rhodotyphus	15
Arbor Vitae	8	Hawthorn	13	Rhubarb	37
Arenaria	29	Hardy Grasses	33	Ribes	15
Aster	29	Hardy Herbaceous Plants	29	Rudbeckia	32
Asparagus	37	Hemlock Spruce	9	Rosea	15
Apples	34	Heuchera	31	Robinia	25
Azalea	11-12	Helleborus	31	Rose	15
Barberry	12	Heliopsis	31	Rose of Sharon	12
Bald Cypress	8-26	Hellianthus	31	Salisburia	25
Bayberry	14	Holly	11	Salix	26
Beech	23	Hydrangea	13	Sambucus	15
Berberis	12	Horse Chestnut	20	Salvia	33
Betula	20	Honeysuckle	14	Scidapitys	8
Birch	20	Honey Locust	23	Sedum	33
Bittersweet	27	Iberis	32	Silk Vine	28
Biota	4	Ilex	11	Sieboldi	9
Blackberries	36	Itea	14	Snowberry	16
Boxwood	11	Iris	31	Snowball	17
Boltonia	29	Ivy	27	Sophora	26
Calycanthus	12	Japanese Cedars	7	Spicewood	14
Castanea	21	Japanese Hemlock	9	Spruce	6
Catalpa	21	Japanese Maples	19	Spirea	16
Campanula	29	Japanese Thuya	8	Stephanandra	16
Cedrus	4	Japanese Umbrella Pine	8	Styrax	16
Cercis	12	Juniper	4	Stokesia	33
Cerasus	22	Juniperus	4	Strawberry	37
Celastrus	27	Juglans	23	Strawberry Tree	13
Chrysanthemum	24	Kalmia	11	Sumac	15
Chioanthus	12	Kerria	14	Sweet Scented Shrub	12
Chinese Arbor Vitae	4	Kentucky Coffee Tree	23	Sweet Pepper Bush	12
Chestnut	21	Kolutaria	14	Sweet Fern	12
Cherries	35	Larkspur	25	Symporicarpus	16
Clethra	12	Larch	5	Syringa	17
Cladrastis	22	Laurus	14	Tamarix	17
Clematis	28	Larix	5	Taxus	8
Comptonia	12	Landscape Dept.	38	Taxodium	8-26
Cornus	13-22	Lilac	17	Tecoma	28
Convallaria	30	Ligustrum	14	Thuya	8
Corner of Business Office	2	Liquidambar	23	Thyopsis	8
Coreopsis	30	Liriodendron	23	Tilia	26
Cotoneaster	11	Linden or Lime	26	Tree of Heaven	20
Cryptomaria	4	Lonicera	14-28	Tritone	33
Crateagus	13	Lobelia	32	Treatment for Garden Steps	18
Currants	37	Locust	25	Tsuga	9
Cytisus	13	Long Island Grass Seed	33	Trumpet Vine	28
Cypress	13	Mahonia	11	Tulip	23
Daphne	11	Magnolia	24	Ulmus	23
Delphinium	30	Malus	25	Viburnum	17
Deciduous Trees	18	Maples	18	Vinca	33
Diervilla	13	Morus	24	Vines	27
Dicentra	31	Mock Orange	15	Virginian Willow	14
Dianthus	30	Mulberry	24	Wistaria	28
Digitalis	31	Myrica	14	Yew Tree	8

